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Domestic Burdens Weigh In at Summit

Soviet Leader's Problems at Home Will Restrict Him, U.S. Analysts Say

By David K. Shipler
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — When U.S. President Ronald Reagan and Mikhail S. Gorbachev, the Soviet leader, meet in Geneva on Nov. 19 and 20, each will carry his domestic political burden into the talks. Each is restricted in his maneuverability by factors inside his own country.

As a result, Mr. Gorbachev's problems at home, especially his short period of eight months in office and the inefficiencies of his country's economic system — have become a focus of major interest to American specialists on Soviet affairs who are watching developments in Moscow as the summit meeting approaches.

Adam B. Ulam, a professor of international relations at Harvard University, is one of many experts who believe that a newly named leader of the Soviet Communist Party needs a period of time to consolidate his political power before he can afford to make conciliatory moves in foreign policy.

"I think he has to have some consensus behind him, and he cannot develop an individual style," said Mr. Ulam, who joined five other experts who briefed Mr. Reagan last week.

Mr. Gorbachev's tough approach in recent talks with the U.S. secretary of state, George P. Shultz, in Moscow was "to show he is not a weak leader," Mr. Ulam said.

"In the Soviet Union most people believe he is in a very strong position already," Mr. Ulam said of Mr. Gorbachev, comparing his position to that of the former Soviet leader, Leonid I. Brezhnev, who led the Soviet Communist Party during the era of détente.

"But to my mind," Mr. Ulam said, "it would not be right to say that he has the kind of influence Brezhnev had in the '70s, so he is still very limited in initiating his own peculiar style of foreign policy or domestic reform. He would like to have a degree of détente with the United States, but not at the cost of creating the impression of the Soviet Union as weak, and not to appear as a weak or vacillating leader."

As a general rule, Western experts believe it is politically safer in the Communist Party's Politburo for a Soviet leader on the rise to be tough than to seem soft, whether on questions of internal dissent, Jewish emigration, military budgets, or Soviet-American relations. On the other hand, improvement in the Soviet economy may be helped by a reduction in Soviet-American tensions, specialists say.

Zbigniew Brzezinski, who was national security adviser to President Jimmy Carter, saw a contra-

dictory effect from Mr. Gorbachev's internal political situation.

"On the one hand, it increases his stake in lessening some tensions with the U.S.," he said. "On the other hand, it makes it difficult for him to cut a compromise because he doesn't have the power to impose it. I think his authority is solid; his power is relatively limited."

A key factor in Mr. Gorbachev's search for improved relations with the United States, some analysts believe, is the high priority he has attached to a modest effort to change some elements of the Soviet economy.

Experts see two reasons for this. First, his economic proposals involve some political maneuvering and pressures on some vested interests in both the Communist Party and the government, and the Soviet leader may be eager to avoid international crises that would distract from these moves toward economic change.

Secondly, some experts think that an agreement with the United States on strategic nuclear arms would help contain Soviet military spending, freeing resources for the consumer sector.

"It is almost a historic opportunity," said Stephen F. Cohen, a professor of history and Soviet politics at Princeton University. "What Gorbachev wants to do at home requires that he freeze his arms expenditures. They have to make a massive expenditure in the (Continued on Page 15, Col. 1)

Charles, Diana's U.S. Visit: Royal Swirl

By Francis X. Clines
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — The Prince of Wales held a rare news conference Sunday, decreasing to his wife finds John Travolta to be a good dancer and that the prince himself finds George III to be a better king than Americans might admit.

"King George III felt that he had a bit of a raw deal in history," Prince Charles said in politically contradicting what he called "propaganda" about his forebear, who was denounced as a tyrant by the American revolutionaries. "I think slowly but surely people are realizing he wasn't such an ogre as they made out."



Prince Charles gets a glance from his wife as he meets the press at the National Gallery of Art in Washington.

Facing questioners with gentle precision, the heir apparent to the British throne deftly handled the one nonhistorical question on everyone's mind: how did his wife enjoy dancing with Mr. Travolta, who starred in "Saturday Night Fever," in the White House state dining room Saturday night?

As the band played music from the movie, other dancers on the floor stopped to watch the blonde princess and dark-haired actor offer a whirling, syncopated display of charming touch-dancing described as flawless by witnesses.

Attempting an answer Sunday at the National Gallery of Art, the prince smiled and glanced back at the princess. She remained silent, eyes down, fighting a smile that blossomed on her lips.

"She would be an idiot if she didn't enjoy dancing with John Travolta, wouldn't she?" he said, after first disavowing any intent of speaking for her. He looked back at her, inquiring whether the answer was correct, and received another shy smile of clear assent.

After the dance, Mr. Travolta had praised his royal partner. "I found her refreshing and

Charles, a patron of the show, invited Americans to visit it before it is disbanded in March.

"I only hope they manage to get all the pieces back in the right places," he joked Saturday night at the White House dinner.

Before the museum tour, the royal couple attended morning services at Washington Cathedral as crowds watched outside. The Episcopal bishop of Washington, John Walker, surveying the friendly interest in the visitors, at one point speculated whether the American Revolution might come unraveled "if the prince said, 'All is forgiven, come home.'"

The prince and princess then set off for the hill country of Virginia for a private lunch at Oak Spring, the estate of Paul Mellon, the philanthropist and art patron, followed by a dinner with Vice President George Bush and his wife, Barbara, at the British Embassy residence.

The prince seemed fairly at ease at his news conference. He denied playing a hard "salesman's" role in promoting the British art show Sunday and journeying to a J.C. Penney department store Monday to celebrate a nationwide sales campaign for imports from Britain.

"I think it might be a bit embarrassing for people to know whether I was a salesman or whatever," he said.

Near the end of what British reporters said was the prince's first free-form news conference in several years, he admitted he was still suffering jet lag.

"We'll survive," he said. "It's all in the breeding, you know."

Israel, Jordan Reach Informal Accord on Talks

Sources Say Palestinian Role Is Key

By Thomas L. Friedman
New York Times Service

JERUSALEM — Prime Minister Shimon Peres and King Hussein of Jordan have reached an informal agreement to work toward negotiations in which Israel will agree to



King Hussein

attend some kind of international conference in return for Jordan's agreement to bring to the conference only Palestinians who are acceptable to Israel, according to Israeli government sources.

This informal understanding apparently was arranged through U.S. mediation and other contacts over the last month. It lies at the heart of the diplomatic maneuvering and public declarations that have been taking place in the Middle East in recent weeks, the Israeli officials said Sunday.

To achieve a mutually acceptable format for negotiations — something that still appears to be a long way off — Hussein and Mr. Peres are working on parallel tracks, Israeli political analysts said.

Mr. Peres is said to be "squeezing" his coalition partners from the Likud bloc to agree to an international framework of negotiations to satisfy Hussein.

At the same time, the analysts said, the king is said to be "squeezing" Yasser Arafat, the Palestine Liberation Organization leader, to get him either to recognize Israel or to agree to participation at the negotiating table by Palestinians who are not members of the PLO.

This process is complicated and slow-moving, Israeli officials said, because of continuing differences between Mr. Peres and Hussein over how negotiations should be conducted, and because of the problems the two leaders face with their respective domestic opponents.

Another problem, the Israeli officials said, is an unexpected dispute that has arisen between Egypt and Jordan over the question of PLO participation.

"It is clear to us that the Egyptians and Jordanians are competing over who is going to control the PLO, and this is playing havoc with



Shimon Peres

the diplomacy," a senior Israeli official said. "Arafat, as usual, is exploiting this competition to keep himself in the game."

The competition became obvious in the contrast between the way Mr. Arafat was received in Amman, Jordan, two weeks ago, when he met with Hussein for the first time since the hijacking on Oct. 7 of the cruise ship Achille Lauro, and the way Mr. Arafat was received in Cairo last week by President Hosni Mubarak.

Hussein treated Mr. Arafat coolly, not even offering to let him stay in a government guest house and not joining him in any final statement after their talks. Mr. Mubarak extended a red-carpet reception and even brought Mr. Arafat (Continued on Page 7, Col. 7)

Budget Cuts in U.S. Delay Research on SDI

By Walter Pincus
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — President Ronald Reagan's timetable for a space-based defense against strategic nuclear missiles has been substantially eroded by congressional budget cuts, according to administration officials and documents.

At the rate that Congress has been appropriating money for the Strategic Defense Initiative, a congressional aide estimated, the research program will receive only about half of the \$26 billion the administration wanted by fiscal 1989.

In the long run, the budget cuts could affect some of the most fundamental decisions about the program, popularly known as "Star Wars," including whether a defense against enemy missiles should be primarily based in space or on the ground.

An appropriations bill approved Oct. 30 by the House of Representatives included \$2.5 billion for the program in fiscal 1986. While this

represents a funding increase of 80 percent over the previous fiscal year, it fell more than a billion dollars short of Mr. Reagan's request for the program.

The Senate is considering its own version of the appropriations bill. But experiments with space-based weapons, originally scheduled for as early as 1991, are already being pushed back.

In testimony before a Senate Armed Services subcommittee last month, Lieutenant General James A. Abrahamson, director of the Strategic Defense Initiative, said that "budget cuts have caused major, and I would emphasize major, revisions in our program."

One of the programs "that we have regretfully had to delay in a very significant way is work on the space-based laser concept," General Abrahamson said.

In a reference to objections by Soviet officials and American critics that the experiments would violate the 1972 Anti-Ballistic Missile Treaty, he said, "We are more

fund-limited than we are treaty-limited."

General Abrahamson told the senators that it was too early to speculate on relative merits of ground-based and space-based defenses, but he noted that "it appears that the potential for large, effective ground-based lasers is very real."

Tests of ground-based lasers, already undertaken by the Soviet Union, are not barred by the 1972 ABM Treaty as long as they are done at a treaty-approved test site.

A document distributed to the Congress by the Strategic Defense Initiative Organization, the administration office coordinating the research program, says that the \$1 billion reduction already approved by Congress in the fiscal 1986 authorization budget for the program "postpones by six months to a year" resolution of key technical issues on "boost phase engagement," the crucial question of how to destroy enemy missiles shortly after they leave their silos.

In addition, major experiments on kinetic-energy weapons, which destroy their targets by impact, "will be delayed up to approximately one year," the paper says. It says that following the funding cuts, the air force has recommended a 28-month delay in experimental flights of the space-based "kinetic kill vehicle."

The paper from the administration's Strategic Defense Initiative office warns that any further reductions "will require a major deviation in the program and significantly delay completion."

But further reductions in funding for the program are almost certain to continue in the coming years, one senior congressional aide said. The program's spending plan calls for \$4.9 billion in fiscal 1987, which would be an increase of \$2.2 billion over the level authorized this year.

That is far more money than Congress is likely to approve, the aide said. He noted that "as the Pentagon has to cut back on pro-



James A. Abrahamson

grams that are already producing weapons, SDI is trying to grow 100 percent ... to prove principles for some weapons in the distant future."

Pentagon aides have said privately that White House refusal to (Continued on Page 7, Col. 6)

Increase in Arms Traffic To Manila Cited by U.S.

By Jay Mathews
Washington Post Service

SAN FRANCISCO — Federal agents have detected what appears to be a growing volume of illegal U.S. firearms shipments to the Philippines and have arrested sev-

eral Filipinos, including some with close ties to the government of President Ferdinand E. Marcos.

Although the suspected smugglers usually have said they are gun collectors with no political intent, federal officials and opponents of Mr. Marcos here say they suspect that the weapons are being bought by guerrillas who oppose the Marcos regime and private armies who support Mr. Marcos.

Among five illegal shipments intercepted in eight months, investigators have seized Uzi submachine guns, assault rifles, shotguns, pistols, military-style laser scopes, submachine gun parts and conversion kits to turn MAC-10 semiautomatic weapons into fully automatic machine guns.

Nolan Douglas, special agent in charge of the Treasury Department's Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco

and Firearms office here, said that federal efforts to stop the traffic were proceeding nationwide but that much of the smuggling activity was centered in the San Francisco area.

San Francisco is a principal airline and shipping hub for trips to the Philippines, and also has a large community of Filipino immigrants. Seizures "seem to have picked up quite a bit recently," said Thomas McDermott, assistant special agent in charge for the U.S. Customs Service here. The suspected smugglers always say the intended recipient is a "pro-government" official," Mr. McDermott said.

A State Department official said concern over gun smuggling "has been a factor in our bilateral relations."

The United States, with its large number of Philippine immigrants, appears to be the source of most if not all of the arms smuggled into the Philippines for anti-Marcos forces.

Steve E. Pinais, an author based in San Francisco who is a director of the Ninoy Aquino Movement opposed to President Marcos, said some of the weapons apparently were bound for non-Marxist opponents of the Manila government who have friends and relatives in the United States.

The New People's Army, the military arm of the Communist Party that is fighting a rural insurgency against Mr. Marcos, appears to steal or capture its weapons from government troops or buy them from corrupt officials.

Many of the arms, Mr. Pinais said, are going to wealthy Filipinos who want to protect their own interests and have armed clout in the nation's often violent politics.

The most prominent Filipino arrested this year for the export of illegal firearms is Douglas Lu Ym, acknowledged by his attorney to be one of the most important men in the Philippine coconut industry.

He was handcuffed and taken off a Philippine Airlines flight at the (Continued on Page 7, Col. 2)



Afrikaners near Pretoria acting out a scene of a 19th century family guarding against attacking black tribes.

Afrikaner Right: Reacting to Uncertainty

By Glenn Frankel
Washington Post Service

BETHLEHEM, South Africa — They came in ox-drawn wagons, fleeing the British Empire, hauling their Bibles, rifles and children into an uncharted wilderness populated by wary, often hostile African tribes.

Those who survived, and many did not, believed themselves a chosen people and this their Promised Land.

They settled on the sweeping plains under the big sky, formed an all-white republic and consecrated their covenant with God by naming this town Bethlehem and the stream that runs through it the Jordan River.

More than a century later, the spirit of righteous certainty that ruled the lives of that pioneer generation of whites known as Afrikaners is fading for many of their heirs.

Growing resistance from the long-oppressed black majority, international opprobrium and economic malaise are contributing to the sense that whites are losing control, that the years of ascendancy and privilege may be coming to a close.

"There is a lot of fear in the Afrikaner heart," said Dolf Brits, a Dutch Reformed minister here. "It's not easy to admit we're going

the same way as Rhodesia." South Africa's formerly white-ruled neighbor that became black-ruled Zimbabwe in 1980 after a prolonged civil war.

That anxiety was reflected last month when Afrikaners, who for at least two generations have overwhelmingly supported the ruling National Party, split almost down

South Africa has made contingency plans to expel foreign black workers, Page 7.

the middle between the party and its growing rightist opposition in the first parliamentary by-elections since the government declared a state of emergency last July.

The electoral stakes were small: five of 178 seats in the main, whites-only body of Parliament, and the Nationalists held onto four. But the results set off alarm bells in Pretoria, the Afrikaner capital.

To understand why the loss of one parliamentary seat and a reduced victory margin in four others throws such a fright into South Africa's white rulers, it is instructive to examine a small farming town like Bethlehem, whose white population of 15,000 is 90 percent Afrikaner.

Tucked into the heart of the Orange Free State, a traditional stronghold of Afrikaner conserva-

tism, Bethlehem was one of the five districts up for grabs last month. The Nationalists held onto it, but at a far reduced margin than in the past.

Modern Afrikaners are the heirs of Dutch, French and German Protestants who began settling Africa's southern tip in the 17th century.

Their ties to Europe gradually unraveled as they developed their own African-tinged vernacular and culture.

Today they make up 60 percent of South Africa's ruling white minority, and unlike the white colonists who returned to Europe when the rest of Africa gained independence, for the Afrikaner there is no going back.

Not far from Bethlehem a visitor still can glimpse the remains of stone farmhouses destroyed by the British during the Anglo-Boer War at the turn of the century.

Many here boast ancestors who fought in that conflict, and many have family members who died in the British concentration camps that claimed 26,000 Afrikaner men, women and children.

Bethlehem's Afrikaners say they no longer hate the British, nor the English speakers who make up most of the remainder of South Africa's white minority. But while

they may forgive, they do not forget.

They have proved even more unyielding with another traditional foe: the blacks who fought them in six tribal wars in the mid-1800s and who vastly outnumber them today. Those allowed to live in Bethlehem are confined to the matchbox houses and shacks of its black township or to the bleak hills of its white-owned farms.

Thirty miles (48 kilometers) away, hundreds of thousands of others are confined to townships, one of the most squalid and overcrowded of South Africa's black "homelands" slated for nominal independence.

History imprinted these lessons on the Afrikaner soul: to survive they must stay united and vigilant and keep their enemies divided. Power and privilege are not divisible: what another group gains, you lose.

"The past has a great hold over us," says Cethili Pienaar, a local farmer who ran as the Conservative Party's parliamentary candidate and who can trace his blood lines to French Huguenots who came to Cape Town in the 1680s. He still has a bloodstained family bible with a gash in its pages from an African spear.

"My people fled France for their (Continued on Page 7, Col. 2)

Smoking, Enduring Among U.S. Women, Now Worst Threat to Their Health

By Susan Okie
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Cigarette smoking has become the single greatest threat to the health of U.S. women, with an impact so profound that demographers say the edge in life span women traditionally have enjoyed may disappear.

The American Cancer Society estimates that this year, for the first time in U.S. history, lung cancer, a disease most often associated with men, will kill more women than will breast cancer.

Women in their teens and 20s now are smoking more than young men, an especially significant trend because of the threats to women smokers and their ba-

bies: stillbirths, sudden infant deaths and miscarriages, lowered fertility, and danger of strokes and heart attacks in users of birth-control pills.

While many men have given up smoking, the proportion of American women who smoke has risen from 18 percent in 1935 to just under 30 percent in 1983.

The statistics are beginning to reflect the words of Joseph A. Califano Jr., a former secretary of health, education and welfare, that "women who smoke like men, die like men."

The view of the tobacco industry, however, is that a cause-and-effect relationship has not been established between cigarettes and lung cancer, heart disease, chronic

lung disease, pregnancy complications or other disorders.

Walker Merryman, vice president of the Tobacco Institute, a Washington-based industry trade group, said, "What we are saying is, let's find out for certain. Yes, give people information about the possible health hazards. Let people make up their own minds about whether or not they wish to be smokers. And let's admit that we don't know what we don't know."

In interviews with health and federal officials and an examination of the latest medical and statistical findings, the magnitude of the problem emerges.

More women than men will be smokers in about five years if present trends

continue, according to Patrick L. Remington, an epidemiologist with the national Centers for Disease Control.

Lung cancer deaths in women have increased 350 percent in the last 35 years. By the year 2000, more women than men will die of lung cancer, a reversal of the present pattern, according to Dr. Robert J. McKenna, president of the American Cancer Society. So strong is the addiction that, despite risks of miscarriage or stillbirth, 70 to 80 percent of smokers continue while they are pregnant.

Working women are more likely to smoke than housewives, according to the society.

Amid the mounting evidence establish-

ing smoking as a major killer of women, feminist leaders are divided over whether to attack a habit that many view as a personal choice.

At least one tobacco company, Philip Morris Inc., which sponsors the Virginia Slims women's tennis tournaments, has been an eager benefactor of feminist organizations. Virginia Slims is a brand targeted almost exclusively at women. At the National Organization for Women, a dispute broke out this year over whether to continue accepting the company's advertising.

Why so many women are adopting the habit, and why women appear less success- (Continued on Page 15, Col. 1)

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BUSINESS/FINANCE
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Far-Right Candidate Loses Campaign for Key Post in Geneva

GENEVA — Voters in the Swiss canton of Geneva, a home to the United Nations and other international bodies, have rejected an attempt by the far-right Vigilance Party to win a place on the executive council.

According to results of the week-end poll, the canton will instead continue to be run by a mixture of moderates from the Social Democrats, Radicals, Liberals and Christian Democrats.

Vigilance had hoped to repeat the success of last month's elections to the cantonal assembly, where it emerged sharing the largest number of seats with the Liberals. Both won 19 out of a possible 100.

The Vigilance Party's program, directed as much against wealthy diplomats and foreign businessmen as the poor immigrants who do the area's menial jobs, calls for expelling illegal immigrants and stopping further international organizations from moving here.

But its candidate for the executive council, Arnold Schlappfer, 69, managed only 10th place out of 12 candidates, well out of reach of a seat on the seven-member board.

The main gainer in the poll was the Christian Democratic Party, which doubled its representation to two seats after deciding not to put up a joint list with its traditional Liberal and Radical allies.

The Social Democrats and Liberals both kept two seats while the Radicals went down to one for the first time in 20 years.

Vigilance's strong showing in the assembly elections in Geneva, followed by gains by fellow rightists from National Action a week later in Lausanne, caused many political commentators to wonder if the country was swinging to the right.

No one doubted Geneva's unusual situation. About a third of its 350,000 residents are foreigners and the city itself suffers from a chronic housing shortage and traffic congestion, issues easily exploited by the anti-immigrant members of Vigilance.

However, with a volatile public debate throughout the country on the mounting number of asylum seekers, intensified by some highly publicized expulsions, some saw the right's strong showing here as proof of growing anti-foreigner feeling.

The belief had seemed to be

Egypt Says It Arrested Libyan Suicide Squad

CAIRO — Security police have arrested a heavily armed Libyan suicide squad in Alexandria, Egypt, thwarting a plot to kill a former Libyan prime minister and another exiled opponent of Colonel Moammar Qadhafi, Interior Minister Ahmed Rashedi said Monday.

Abdel Hamid Bakoush, the last prime minister under the monarchy that was overthrown by Colonel Qadhafi in 1969, said that two of the four Libyans were wounded in a gunfight with police at a luncheon Wednesday.

Sighting of Halley's Comet

PASADENA, California — Two California astronomers in the San Gabriel Mountains were the first to see Halley's comet on its current pass of the Earth without the aid of telescopes or binoculars, it was reported Monday.

borne out in a number of opinion polls showing that "the asylum question" was a key issue for many voters.

Sanctuary Movement Grows

A possible test of church against state took on greater dimensions Monday in Switzerland as 44 illegal immigrants from Turkey and Zaire obtained sanctuary from Protestant and Roman Catholic churches in Geneva. The Associated Press reported.

They followed 59 Chileans who were granted shelter last month in a Protestant church near Zurich. All the immigrants face expulsion following rejection of their requests for political asylum by authorities who have come under growing public pressure to check a record inflow of immigrants.

Early this month, in a move without precedent, 59 Zairians whom the government said used forged papers in seeking asylum were put on a special Swissair flight to Kinshasa, escorted by 120 Swiss police.

Zaire protested formally, saying that the persons expelled were subjected to "inhuman treatment."

The Swiss justice minister, Elisabeth Kopp, has not indicated if police will be ordered to evict the aliens from the Swiss churches. More than 23,000 requests for asylum are pending in Switzerland, which already has the highest proportion of foreigners among European countries.

AIDS Patient Using Drug Dies in Paris

PARIS — A patient undergoing experimental treatment for AIDS with the drug zalcitabine-A has died, one of the developers of the treatment announced Monday.

Dr. Philippe Even of Laennec Hospital here said the 38-year-old male patient died Saturday after about three weeks of treatment.

But he said other patients were responding well to zalcitabine-A and that research and clinical tests of the treatment "would be expanded to several other French hospitals later this week."

On Oct. 29, Dr. Even and fellow researchers, Dr. Jean-Marie Andrieu and Dr. Alain Venet, said at a news conference that zalcitabine-A had proved effective in fighting the spread of AIDS, or acquired immune deficiency syndrome.

AIDS attacks the body's immune system and leaves it vulnerable to a variety of infections that often prove fatal to victims.

Dr. Even said the death of the patient Saturday was not unexpected, given the advanced stage of the man's illness and his multiple infections. He said the treatment appeared "more and more promising," however, and that the number of patients being treated with the drug would be increased to about 20.

Dr. Even also disclosed that another patient in the terminal stages of AIDS was treated with zalcitabine-A for two days and died, despite showing a "biological improvement." That patient died before the Oct. 29 news conference.

Cyclosporine-A is normally used to prevent rejection of transplanted organs. The French researchers have used it to paralyze cells containing AIDS, hoping to keep the disease from spreading and to let the body build up its immune system.

The announcement Oct. 29 was widely criticized in medical circles as premature, in part because it was based on only eight days of tests with only two patients. One of those patients was the man who died Saturday.

The second patient, a woman with a condition known as AIDS Related Complex, or ARC, had responded very well, Dr. Even said in an interview on French television.

"She is doing very well insofar as the lymphocyte T-4, those famous cells which are essential to AIDS, have become completely normal, and the swollen glands she had on various parts of her body have completely disappeared after two weeks of treatment," Dr. Even said.

The doctor said he and his fellow researchers now were administering cyclosporine-A to nine patients, including three with AIDS and six with ARC.

Dr. Even said the experimental treatment was being expanded to other French hospitals this week under strict statistical controls "to determine the real therapeutic interest of this method, which I believe is still very great and becoming more and more so."

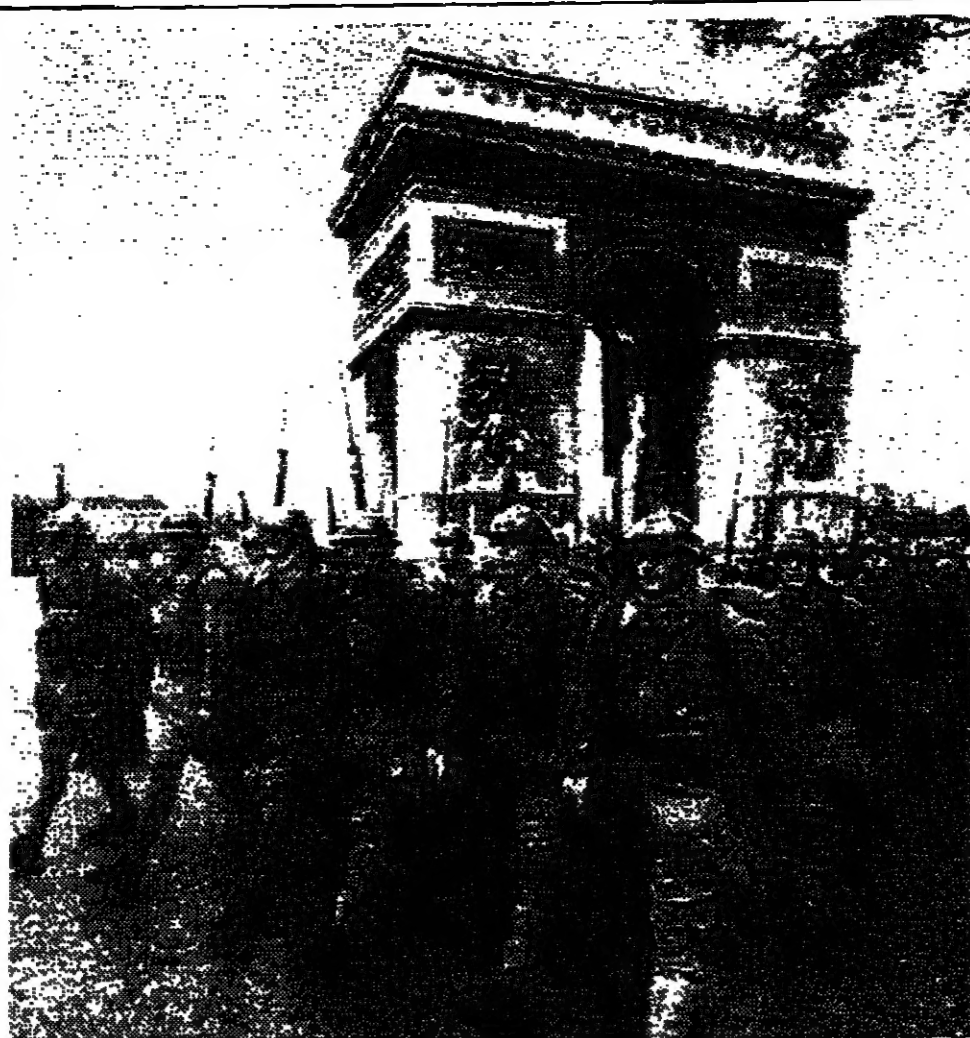
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France Celebrates Armistice Day

French Army soldiers dressed in World War I uniforms parading near the Arc de Triomphe in Paris in observance of Armistice Day. Watched by thousands of onlookers, President François Mitterrand of France placed flowers on the tomb of the unknown soldier and reviewed troops.

Hussein Sets Stage for Syria Talks With Concession on Moslem Activists

By Samira Kassar
 Washington Post Service

AMMAN, Jordan — King Hussein of Jordan conceded Sunday that Moslem fundamentalists in Jordan had carried out operations against Syria.

The king's statement appeared to be a significant concession toward Syria on the eve of expected conciliatory talks between the two Arab neighbors.

Hussein, referring to efforts to end a six-year period of estrangement between the two countries, said Syrian-Jordanian relations were "at the beginning of a new era of cooperation to serve mutual and wider Arab interests."

Hussein's statement came in the form of a message to his prime minister, Zaid Rifai, that was broadcast over Jordan's radio and television. Mr. Rifai was scheduled

to visit Syria on Tuesday for talks, and the message clearly was intended to prepare the atmosphere for reconciliation.

Hussein's statement, a revision of a position maintained for several years, indicated a strong urge to push ahead with improving relations following two Saudi-mediated meetings between the Syrian and Jordanian prime ministers during the past two months.

Hussein, who expects to meet with President Hafez al-Assad of Syria during the next two weeks, recently has expressed hope of drawing Syria into his Middle East peace initiative.

Syria had accused Jordan of harboring members of the Moslem Brotherhood, a fundamentalist Sunni opposition faction in Syria and encouraging them to infiltrate Syria to destabilize Mr. Assad's regime.

Jordan, which had given refuge to a number of Syrian dissidents, repeatedly denied the charges, and relations between the two countries deteriorated to the point of a military buildup on both sides of their border in October 1980.

In a meeting with Mr. Assad in 1980, Hussein said Sunday, Mr. Assad said that Jordan was harboring those causing violence against his government.

"I repeated what I had thought to be the truth and said his statements were categorically untrue," Hussein said.

But "it came to light that some of those who were connected to the bloody incidents in Syria were present in Jordan and were taking refuge in the houses of a deviant minority cloaking themselves in the garb of our Moslem religion."

2 Officials Resign Posts In Poland

WARSAW — Foreign Minister Stefan Olszowski of Poland resigned Monday from the Communist Party's ruling Politburo, according to an official communiqué that indicated he would also leave the government.

PAP, the official press agency, said also that Kazimierz Barcikowski, another Politburo member, who has become a deputy chairman of the Council of State, the country's collective presidency, had resigned as a Central Committee secretary.

Mr. Olszowski was "motivated by personal considerations and a desire to devote himself to scholarly activity," the report added.

Western sources said the wording indicated Mr. Olszowski would not be a member of the government that the new prime minister, Zbigniew Messner, was scheduled to announce Tuesday.

No new members of the Politburo were immediately named but Marian Wozniak, head of the party in Warsaw and a Politburo member, was appointed to replace Mr. Barcikowski in the Central Committee secretariat.

The resignations, at a Central Committee meeting, were part of a wide shake-up of the party and government by the Communist Party leader, Wojciech Jaruzelski, who resigned as prime minister last week in order to become head of state.

General Jaruzelski has acted to consolidate his position before the 10th party congress next spring at which the program of social and economic change he has pursued since 1982 will be attacked by conservatives.

Sources said Mr. Barcikowski, 53, a Politburo member since 1980 and a former agriculture minister in the 1970's, was retiring because of ill health after suffering heart problems.

Mr. Olszowski, 55, who has been a senior member of the party and government since 1970, opposed some of General Jaruzelski's policies and had been expected to be dropped as foreign minister.

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Lebanon Talks Linked To Summit, Paper Says

BEIRUT — Syrian-backed peace talks between Lebanon's militias, at a virtual standstill for more than a week, will remain suspended until the outcome of next week's U.S.-Soviet summit meeting is known, a leftist Beirut newspaper said Monday.

But the newspaper, the daily As-Safir, also said that a full in sectarian fighting that kept the front lines quiet for most of the last week would continue.

It quoted a source in a leftist political party allied with Syria as saying the "waters would remain calm until regional and international factors are clear."

The position of the Christian Lebanese Forces, the main Christian militia involved in peace talks in Damascus last month with Druze and Shiite militias, As-Safir said, would be determined "in the light of what is decided at the summit regarding regional struggles and the Syrian role in the region."

President Ronald Reagan and Mikhail S. Gorbachev, the Soviet leader, are to meet in Geneva on Nov. 19 and 20.

Official sources, meanwhile, said that Colonel Simon Kassis, the Lebanese army intelligence chief, went to Damascus on Monday for talks on "important security matters."

Colonel Kassis represents President Amin Gemayel, a Maronite Christian, who has not approved a draft accord that would involve changes to end Christian dominance of Lebanon's political structure. The draft accord, reached Oct. 26, has been widely criticized by Christian leaders.

The independent An-Nahar newspaper quoted Nabih Berri, a cabinet member and leader of the Shiite militia Amal, as saying that the situation was "now frozen pending a crystallization of positions, especially of the other side," referring to the Christians.

Damascus Radio accused Washington over the weekend of trying to obstruct Syria's peace efforts.

It said Reginald Bartholomew, the U.S. ambassador to Lebanon, blocked the signing of the pact. As-Safir said Mr. Bartholomew warned Lebanese officials the accord would "delay the withdrawal of Israel from south Lebanon."

He was said by many experts to be the world's foremost aviculturist, or breeder of birds in captivity, and was an adviser to numerous zoos, including those in Los Angeles and San Diego.

By 1951, he had led seven expeditions to Indochina, bringing out 50,000 specimens of rare birds and 15,000 rare mammals.

His Normandy estates, which were restored to become a major zoological park and where he spent his summers, have been willed to the French government, an associate said.

Mary MacLaren, 85, Star of Silent Screen
 WEST HOLLYWOOD, California (AP) — Mary MacLaren, 85, a cover girl and star of the silent screen who played opposite Doug-

WORLD BRIEFS

Bonn Excludes Pact With U.S. on SDI

BONN (Reuters) — West Germany has ruled out signing a treaty with the United States on joining its Strategic Defense Initiative. But it may participate in the project by way of a memorandum or an exchange of letters, a government spokesman said on television Sunday.

He said the center-right coalition would not make a final decision on the project for a space-based anti-missile system until the end of the year, as agreed earlier. Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher had expressed reservations about signing a treaty because of possible harm to relations with the East bloc.

Contested Play Canceled in Frankfurt

FRANKFURT (Reuters) — Frankfurt's city theater said Monday that it had abandoned efforts to put on a play by the late Rainer Werner Fassbinder that was denounced as anti-Semitic by members of the Jewish community here.

Twenty-six members of the Jewish community stopped the premiere of the play, "Der Müll, die Stadt und der Tod" (Garbage, the City and Death), on Oct. 31 when they occupied the stage. The theater had planned to try again Tuesday night to open the play, which features a shady property speculator known as "the rich Jew."

But Günther Kühle, the theater director, said Monday that the play would not be performed in order to preserve the peace in Frankfurt and secure normal working conditions for the theater.

Uganda Says Hijacking Imperils Talks

NAIROBI (WP) — The Ugandan government charged Monday that the hijacking Sunday of a Uganda Airlines plane, which it said was carried out by rebels of the National Resistance Army, might undermine three months of peace negotiations between the insurgents and the government.

It remained unclear Monday whether or not the rebels wanted to take responsibility for the hijacking. Their chief negotiator in Nairobi, Sampson B. Kiwuka, first said that they hijacked the aircraft in an attempt to seize two members of the military council who were scheduled to take the flight but canceled. Later, however, he said the hijacking was carried out by an army deserter, who would be given asylum by the rebels.

The aircraft, carrying 49 passengers and crew, including five West Germans, was diverted by a gunman during a domestic flight and flown to Kasere, a rebel-held town in western Uganda. All the nonmilitary passengers and crew were reported safe.

Benson Is Named as Mormon Leader

SALT LAKE CITY, Utah (UPI)

— Ezra Taft Benson was named on Monday as the president of the Mormon Church. He succeeds Spencer W. Kimball, who died Nov. 5.

Mr. Benson, 86, was secretary of agriculture under President Dwight D. Eisenhower for eight years. Throughout his career in both politics and the church, he has been known as an outspoken conservative, supporting the John Birch Society and opposing the Equal Rights Amendment.

Mr. Benson had been senior apostle of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints and president of the Council of the Twelve Apostles, Mormon tradition, established in the 140 years since Brigham Young assumed the presidency after the death of Joseph Smith, the church's founder, dictates that the council president assume the top post.

South Korean Dissidents Stage Protest

SEOUL (AP) — About 120 South Korean dissidents began a three-day sit-in Monday after holding a rally denouncing the alleged torture of detainees during police interrogation.

The protesters included Kim Dae Jung and Kim Young Sam, co-chairmen of the Council for the Promotion of Democracy. The sit-in was being conducted at the council's office in Seoul. The council was the moving force behind the formation of the New Korea Democratic Party, the political opposition that won a surprisingly strong second place in National Assembly elections in February.

Government authorities have denied there has been torture, but dissidents, human rights activists and family members of people under detention have charged the opposite. There was no attempt by authorities to break up the sit-in.

5 Dead After New Jersey Midair Crash

NEW YORK (NYT) — Two private airplanes collided and fell in flames over two New Jersey communities near the Hudson River, killing their occupants and setting off fires in residential and commercial buildings.

At least five persons — two in each of the planes and one on the ground — were known dead after the crash Sunday. Despite destruction and fires on the ground, only one other person was listed as missing early Monday.

At least eight others were reported injured, two of them seriously. The plane that fell in Cliffside Park plunged into a block of residential and commercial buildings. It leveled two buildings and, spewing jet fuel, touched off a fire in three others that burned out of control for hours.

For the Record

West Germany's national airline, Lufthansa, canceled two domestic flights Monday and others were delayed by ground personnel striking over payments in a profit-sharing plan, a spokesman in Frankfurt said.

Portugal's opposition rightist Christian Democratic Party has chosen Adriano Moreira, 63, as its new leader after winning only 22 of the 250 seats in parliamentary elections Oct. 6, a loss of eight seats from the last election in 1983.

British airport immigration officers protesting scheduled staff reductions went on strikes of eight to 24 hours Monday at Heathrow, Gatwick and Luton near London and at Glasgow and Edinburgh. An Airports Authority spokesman said nonunion officers stayed on duty and there were few disruptions.

Strikes protesting the killing of two mill workers rampaged Monday through Dhaka, Bangladesh, a police spokesman said. Five hundred people were arrested.

India and China failed Monday to settle a 23-year dispute over their Himalayan border, the Press Trust of India news agency reported. Both sides agreed to meet again in Beijing.

Jean Delacour, Ornithologist, Dies

Los Angeles Times Service

LOS ANGELES — Jean Delacour, 95, the French-born former director of the Los Angeles County Museum and a leading ornithologist, died Nov. 5.

At one time he owned the world's largest private zoo and aviary, on his 12th-century ancestral estates in Normandy. The Nazis bombed the castle, Château de Clères, during their invasion of France in World War II and it had to be rebuilt.

During the war, Mr. Delacour, whose family was one of the richest in France, served as a liaison officer between the French and British armies. He dropped out of sight with the fall of France and was not heard from by fellow scientists in the United States for a year.

Mr. Delacour came to the United States in 1941, serving as a technical adviser to the Bronx Zoo and a research associate of the American Museum of Natural History in New York. He was naturalized in 1946. He took over as director of the Los Angeles County Museum in February 1951 and retired in October 1960.

Mr. Delacour was the author of four major books in his field and of many articles in scientific and popular publications.

He was said by many experts to be the world's foremost aviculturist, or breeder of birds in captivity, and was an adviser to numerous zoos, including those in Los Angeles and San Diego.

By 1951, he had led seven expeditions to Indochina, bringing out 50,000 specimens of rare birds and 15,000 rare mammals.

Genoa Court Issues 16 Warrants in Ship Hijacking

Genoa, France-Press

GENOA — The Genoa prosecutor's office has issued 16 arrest warrants in connection with the Palestinian hijacking of the Achille Lauro cruise ship last month, a magistrate said Monday.

Magistrate Giuseppe Charli would not confirm if a warrant had been issued for Mohammed Abbas, leader of the Palestine Liberation Front, whom the United States has accused of masterminding the operation. But he said the warrants concerned both the suspected hijackers and their leaders.

Magistrates in Sicily have already issued a warrant for Mr. Abbas' arrest.

Mr. Abbas was on board the Egyptian plane carrying the four hijackers when it was forced to land in Sicily by U.S. jet fighters.

He was allowed to leave Italy, despite U.S. demands for his arrest, in a decision that brought down the government of Prime Minister Bettino Craxi, although the coalition has since been reconstituted.

An American tourist, Leon Klinghoffer, 69, of New York City, was killed during the hijacking.

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U.S. Counties Challenge Cities for Power

By John Herbers
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Four years after President Ronald Reagan began dismantling federal domestic programs, a new order of local government has begun to emerge as once-dormant counties in many areas challenge cities for pre-eminence.

Through legislation, budget cuts, and executive orders, the Reagan administration has virtually ended the relationship the U.S. government had built, through grants, with local governments over two decades.

Instead, it returned responsibility to the states, leading to turbulent change at the local level. The cities have historically been at odds with the states over local autonomy.

But now the expanding county governments, long favored by state legislatures, are joining the revolt, demanding more taxing authority and complaining of having to carry out state orders without the resources to do it.

In the process, the counties, which once represented primarily rural populations but are now deeply involved with gritty urban problems, appear to be gaining political power, both at the state and national levels.

A broader significance, however, is that the states will come under considerably more pressure to grant autonomy to local governments. In the past counties have not been active on this issue.

"It has been a quite rapid devo-

lution," said Matthew B. Coffey, executive director of the National Association of Counties. Encouraging the rise of the counties, he said, is the fact that in a time of declining federal funds they, rather than the cities, have taxing authority over much of the growth and wealth in suburban and exurban areas.

Thus counties, besides providing basic services outside municipalities, have been taking over metro-

The Census Bureau reported that the number of county employees rose by 4 percent over five years to 1,872,000 in October 1984. The number of municipal employees declined by 5 percent to 2,434,000 in that period. There are about 3,000 counties, whose boundaries have remained virtually unchanged for decades, and 19,000 municipalities, many of them newly formed or expanded.

County functions vary widely

tion, 275,000 people living in unincorporated places, providing them with basic services traditionally performed by cities, including law enforcement, streets, water, and sewers. The county also serves people both inside and outside the cities in such areas as welfare, health, highways, courts, and corrections.

A leading analyst of county governments nationally, D. Michael Stewart, who is chairman of the Salt Lake County Commission, sees trouble for the counties under the new order, in spite of their growth.

He said county governments often do not have the constitutional or legal power to carry out their increasing responsibilities. In addition, he said, this "is aggravated by the additional work load devolving upon them from state-required services and mandates." An example, he said, is that states crowd county jails when state prisons overflow but do not give the counties adequate funds to expand their jails.

Although many counties are flush with revenue from new housing and commercial development outside cities, Mr. Stewart said their future is threatened because most are almost totally dependent on the property tax, a levy despised by many taxpayers and one that is on the decline nationally.

Under the U.S. Constitution, counties are dependent on state legislatures to grant both taxing and legislative authority. The states, Mr. Stewart said, are preventing them from broadening their revenue base even to that exercised by cities.

Nor do counties in many states have the authority to enact laws and rules they need, said Mr. Stewart. As a result, county officials are organizing lobbies at all levels to gain more authority.

The counties, which once represented primarily rural populations but are now deeply involved with gritty urban problems, appear to be gaining political power.

politan-wide functions such as parks, hospitals, and libraries.

The rise of county governments is considered important largely because of the political ideology they bring to bear in both state and national arenas. Most city officials are Democrats, but most county officials are Republicans, Mr. Coffey said. Whether Democrat or Republican, he added, 87 percent of county officials are conservative in the Reagan mold.

County leaders have met frequently with Mr. Reagan since he entered the White House, while their city counterparts were not invited. Yet the National Association of Counties was instrumental in organizing a coalition of state and local governmental groups to fight his proposal to disallow state and local tax deductions on federal income tax returns.

One indication of the rise of county government is new census figures showing substantial growth in county employment, in contrast to stagnation in municipal jobs.

from state to state. Two states, Connecticut and Rhode Island, have no counties, Rhode Island because it is too small and Connecticut because it abolished them two decades ago when they were thought useless in the complex of small industrial cities that make up that state.

Elsewhere in New England counties have little authority, but in most other states, the picture is different. New York and New Jersey counties are heavily involved in education, highways, welfare, health, police protection, recreation, and many other functions.

Los Angeles County in California provides the extreme example in county influence. It has a budget of \$6.7 billion, said to be larger than that of 17 states, and a payroll of 79,000 people, almost twice that of the City of Los Angeles.

More typical is Salt Lake County in Utah. Salt Lake City, the largest of 11 municipalities in the county, has a population of 160,000, but the county serves a larger popula-

Mistakes Piled Up In Bombing Of MOVE

By Bill Peterson
Washington Post Service

PHILADELPHIA — Five weeks of hearings about the May 13 bombing by police of a radical black back-to-nature group, and the subsequent fire that killed 11 people and destroyed 250 homes, have produced no single explanation of the day's events.

But the hearings have begun to change the political landscape of the fifth-largest city in the United States.

The hearings put the inner workings of the city government on public display in a way that few city governments have experienced. The picture they painted was not pretty.

The hearings showed official bumbling, paralysis, arrogance, miscalculations and communication breakdowns.

They showed a city government failing at almost every step in its attempts to cope with MOVE, a small but intransigent radical group. The group's initials do not stand for anything.

"The people of Philadelphia have been able to look deeply into an incredible debacle," the Philadelphia Inquirer editorialized Friday.

"They have seen a police commissioner pleading ignorance so deep that — if he is telling the truth — such ignorance alone should be grounds for dismissal; seen a fire commissioner who agreed to let a fire grow out of control; seen a managing director who may better have remained on vacation."

"They saw a mayor, too, who did not say 'no' to dropping a bomb; a mayor who opted for the sidelines as police confronted MOVE and a neighborhood was consumed."

Almost everything that could go wrong did. Orders were disobeyed or ignored. Fire Commissioner William C. Richmond, for example, revealed that he never received an order from Mayor W. Wilson Goode to put out the fire caused by the bomb.

The policeman who made the bomb used C4, a military explosive not authorized by Police Commissioner Gregory J. Sambor. It was likely to trigger a fire and was unsuited for the job it was supposed



Mayor W. Wilson Goode

to do — blow up a rooftop bunker and knock a hole in the roof, according to testimony.

When fire engulfed the house, a police videotape recorded officers laughing at the misfortune of MOVE members inside.

The hearings raised questions about planning. Police had spent three months planning for a 1978 confrontation with MOVE in which one officer died, and another three months planning for an anticipated confrontation in 1984.

Planning this year did not begin until two weeks before police acted. Two of the city's four chief decision-makers — Fire Commissioner Richmond and Leo A. Brooks, the former city managing director — were not told of any plans until May 11, two days before the operation took place.

Police Commissioner Sambor called his plan "the most conservative, controlled, disciplined and safe operation which we could devise."

But the city acted too hastily, Mr. Brooks said last week. "If there was one thing wrong, it was we moved too fast," he said, adding, "We should have had a dry run."

Mayor Goode had an intimate knowledge of MOVE. He said he met with two former MOVE members, Louise James and LuVene Sims, 15 times while he was city managing director between 1980 and 1982. From meetings with MOVE's neighbors, he knew of the disruptions the radical group had caused.

But as May 13 approached, he took an increasingly distant role. He left key decisions to subordinates. He says they misled, misinformed and disobeyed him.

Judges Boycott Rites For Colleagues Slain During Bogotá Siege

By Joseph B. Treaster
New York Times Service

BOGOTÁ — The 12 judges who survived a 27-hour siege at Colombia's Justice Ministry last week have boycotted an elaborate memorial service for the scores of people who died.

The judges, who said they stayed away to protest the government's handling of the crisis, were joined in the boycott by most of the relatives of 11 slain justices.

A 12th member of the 24-member Supreme Court died of a heart attack.

In a brief address at the memorial service, held Sunday in Colombia's main cathedral and attended by hundreds of government officials and scores of foreign diplomats, President Belisario Betancur sought to explain his decision to negotiate with the leftist rebels who seized the justice building shortly before noon on Wednesday.

He suggested he had had no alternative but to refuse negotiations with the rebels and order the repeated attacks by soldiers and policemen.

The government has issued no report on the number of people killed in the ministry, but according to numerous accounts about 100 people died.

Speaking at the end of a mass led by Bogotá's archbishop, Mario Restrepo, Mr. Betancur said that while he mourned the loss of life, the tragedy had "fortified the principle of liberty."

"The choice," the president said, "is between democracy and terrorism, between the law and anarchy, between liberty and fear."

Mr. Betancur, 61, who was elected three years ago on a pledge to bring an end to Colombia's long guerrilla war, had several times negotiated with rebel groups on the terms of a cease-fire. In response to rebel demands in the peace talks, he had pardoned and freed hundreds of captured rebels.

In a meeting Saturday with Justice Minister Enrique Parejo, the surviving judges said that not only would they not take part in the memorial on Sunday, but also that they did not want government officials to attend any burial services for their slain colleagues.

Shortly after the memorial service on Sunday, Mr. Parejo was asked several times why the government had not been more restrained in its assault on a matter of life and death. He said that as a matter of policy the government felt it could not enter into negotiations.

He acknowledged that Mr. Betancur had refused calls from the president of the Supreme Court to talk with the judge and with some of the rebels.

Mr. Parejo reiterated that the government had offered the rebels safe passage and a "fair trial" in exchange for their surrender.

The justice minister said he understood the anger of the judges and the relatives of the slain judges toward the government. "If I were a relative," he said, "I would probably feel the same way."

Rebels Explain Raid

Leaders of the M-19 group said in a clandestine meeting with several foreign journalists Sunday that they took over the Justice Ministry in a bid to draw attention to their cause, and were stunned by the government's decision to end the takeover by force. United Press International reported from Bogotá.

A rebel leader who called himself Alfonso said the group had planned to hold the Justice Palace for a few hours and then negotiations for the release of the judges.

"We never expected the bestiality of driving tanks through the front door," said the rebel leader, a member of M-19's 35-member national board of directors.

The guerrilla leaders denied government charges that the takeover was financed by drug traffickers and allegations that they executed 11 Supreme Court judges after the final assault began.

Alfonso said the Soviet-aligned group wanted the judiciary to rule on a 52-page "lawsuit" drafted by the rebels that accused Mr. Betancur of not complying with a peace agreement. The rebels broke off a cease-fire agreement with Mr. Betancur's government in June after charging the army had repeatedly violated the truce.

Alfonso said rebels took over the building "because it was the only way they would listen to us in the country. We wanted the court to go into session and resolve the suit."

U.S. Group Enlists Students to Monitor Professors

By Alison Muscatine
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Cynthia McClintock, an associate professor of political science at George Washington University, requires students in her two courses on Latin American politics to read more than a dozen books and watch five films, including one film that is critical of the rebels backed by the United States in Nicaragua.

Although her course syllabus includes U.S. government papers and a textbook published by the conservative Hoover Institution, Miss McClintock's name is now on file with a newly formed university watchdog group, Accuracy in Academia Inc.

The group said it has enlisted students on 150 college campuses, mostly through college Republican clubs, to monitor faculty members and to report back if their classes failed to include diverse ideological points of view.

The organization recruited students who began monitoring college classes in September and has published its first monthly newsletter, focusing on a political science professor at Arizona State University who devotes much of a political survey course to the issue of nuclear freeze.

The newsletters will be issued only after professors have been contacted and given an opportunity to respond to students' complaints, said the group's founder, Reed Irvine, and its executive director, Les Coorbs 3d.

Mr. Irvine, who founded Accuracy in Media 14 years ago to counter what he considered a liberal bias in the national news media, said he decided to form Accuracy in Academia because college students were being saturated with one point of view.

"It seems to be pretty well established that liberal-arts colleges are hotbeds of liberalism and turn out little liberals who go knee-jerking their way through life," Mr. Irvine said.

"Any professor is going to teach his point of view, and it would be unreasonable to expect that they won't," Mr. Irvine said. "But they have a responsibility to present other points of view."

Officials of the association wrote in a recent issue of Accuracy: "Students will be discouraged from testing their ideas. Professors will hesitate before presenting new or unpopular theories that would stimulate robust intellectual discussion."

A special assistant to the U.S. education secretary, William J. Bennett, said last week that "it would be awkward" for Mr. Bennett to comment on Accuracy in Academia until he knew more about it.

But the assistant secretary, William Kristol, on leave from the faculty at Harvard University's Kennedy School of Government, said he opposed the group's tactics.

"Of course there is a bias on campus, but this kind of scrutiny by an external group isn't the way to attack it," he said.

Mr. Kristol, who teaches political philosophy and described himself as a conservative, said his colleagues at Harvard were "predominantly liberal, but very tolerant."

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WASHINGTON — Cynthia McClintock, an associate professor of political science at George Washington University, requires students in her two courses on Latin American politics to read more than a dozen books and watch five films, including one film that is critical of the rebels backed by the United States in Nicaragua.

Although her course syllabus includes U.S. government papers and a textbook published by the conservative Hoover Institution, Miss McClintock's name is now on file with a newly formed university watchdog group, Accuracy in Academia Inc.

The group said it has enlisted students on 150 college campuses, mostly through college Republican clubs, to monitor faculty members and to report back if their classes failed to include diverse ideological points of view.

The organization recruited students who began monitoring college classes in September and has published its first monthly newsletter, focusing on a political science professor at Arizona State University who devotes much of a political survey course to the issue of nuclear freeze.

The newsletters will be issued only after professors have been contacted and given an opportunity to respond to students' complaints, said the group's founder, Reed Irvine, and its executive director, Les Coorbs 3d.

Mr. Irvine, who founded Accuracy in Media 14 years ago to counter what he considered a liberal bias in the national news media, said he decided to form Accuracy in Academia because college students were being saturated with one point of view.

"It seems to be pretty well established that liberal-arts colleges are hotbeds of liberalism and turn out little liberals who go knee-jerking their way through life," Mr. Irvine said.

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Marcos Aide Expects 10-Year Insurgency

By Seth Mydans
New York Times Service
MANILA — Defense Minister Juan Ponce Enrile said Monday that it would take at least a decade before the Communist insurgency could be contained in the Philippines. His estimate differed sharply with that made last week by President Ferdinand E. Marcos.

Mr. Enrile said he believed that Mr. Marcos's prediction that the insurgency would be defeated in one year had been made "to boost up the confidence of the nation."

"The struggle will go on for a long time," Mr. Enrile said. "It could be a matter of a few years. It could be decades. It will be at least a decade before the situation is contained."

Asked in an interview Oct. 31 for his prediction about the counterinsurgency drive, Mr. Marcos said: "In one year we'll wipe them out, if we get the proper backing from both governments and the compensation military package."

He was referring to military aid from the United States that is included in a \$900-million compensation package for the use of two large bases in the Philippines.

Meeting reporters Monday, Mr. Enrile said: "He's the president and I'm not, I would rather take a more cautious approach than that, with due respect to my president."

He added: "I'm not optimistic that we can do that overnight or in six months or a year. This is a protracted effort."

It was the second time in recent weeks that optimistic assessments of the insurgency by Mr. Marcos have been contradicted by his military men.

On Oct. 25, General Fidel C. Ramos, acting chief of staff of the armed forces, said the insurgency had grown to a fighting strength of 12,500 men, considerably higher than an estimate of 9,000 made by Mr. Marcos the week before. Mr. Marcos later said that he would accept the 12,500 estimate of General Ramos, although he said that only 70 percent of that number was armed.

Appearing Monday with Mr. Enrile, General Ramos emphasized the need to seek political as well as military solutions to the insurgency.

"The problem is not a military problem," he said. "It is more a political, economic and social one."

This is in accord with the analysis of U.S. officials, who have been urging Mr. Marcos to institute wide-ranging reforms to combat the insurgency.

U.S. analysts have estimated rebel strength at 16,000 or more and have warned that the insurgency could reach a position of parity with the Philippines armed forces within three to five years.

■ **Aquino Mistrial Sought**
Abby Tan of The Washington Post reported from Manila:

A group of prominent Filipinos petitioned the Supreme Court on Monday to declare a mistrial in the Aquino murder case.

The petitioners accused both the trial court and the prosecution of failing to serve the interest of the people through "manifest partiality and injudicious and irregular conduct." They also demanded that the court be stopped from handing down a verdict, which is expected soon.

The petitioners included José Bengzon, Cecilia Muñoz-Palma and José B.L. Reyes, all retired justices of the Supreme Court. Also included were several businessmen, human rights lawyers and prominent priests and nuns.

The trial for the 1983 murder of Benigno S. Aquino Jr., an opposition leader who was returning to Manila from self-imposed exile, ended in September after seven months of hearings. Summations by both defense and the prosecution were completed two weeks ago.

The motion for mistrial charged that the prosecution was under tremendous pressure and that it could

not act freely. It cited several examples of what it deemed to be lack of vigor by the prosecution.

The petitioners also charged that the trial court, led by Judge Manuel Pamaran, was prejudiced. They cited an assertion by Raul Gonzales, a lawyer who acted as private prosecutor during the trial, that a judge passed notes to help the defense.

■ **Election Bill Submitted**
Mr. Marcos submitted his post-dated resignation as president Monday to pave the way for a presidential election on Jan. 17, The Washington Post reported.

In a letter addressed to Nicanor Yñiguez, speaker of the National Assembly, Mr. Marcos made it clear that his "irrevocable" resignation would become effective "only when the election is held and after the winner is proclaimed and qualified as president by taking his oath of office 10 days after his proclamation."

Mr. Marcos's move enables him to run for re-election without having to leave office as the constitution requires. His letter was attached to a cabinet bill laying down the election ground rules. The bill was referred immediately to the parliamentary committee on revision of laws and was expected to be passed by next week.

Zia Agrees to Trim Powers, but Some Are Skeptical

By Steven R. Weisman
New York Times Service

ISLAMABAD, Pakistan — General Mohammed Zia ul-Haq has agreed to a modest dilution of his powers as president, striking a compromise with the Pakistani parliament that could pave the way for martial law to be lifted by next year.

But politicians and diplomats say that even if martial law were removed, General Zia and the army would probably retain enormous power.

The compromise, approved by the National Assembly in October, curbs General Zia's authority to dissolve the legislature and appoint provincial governors.

"This is a unique step in the history of our country," said Finance Minister Mahbubul Haq, one of the authors of the compromise. "It shifts the discretionary power from the president to parliament and clears the way for a renewal of political activity."

General Zia and Prime Minister Mohammed Khan Junejo have set Jan. 1 as the deadline for lifting martial law. Skeptic point to General Zia's many broken promises, including his pledge to restore civil



Mohammed Zia ul-Haq

representative civilian government. General Zia is still expected to wield considerable power. In recent interviews, politicians, diplomats and other analysts said he probably would continue some censorship and some restrictions on political meetings.

A civilian government with General Zia as head also would continue to have broad police powers to arrest politicians deemed guilty of threatening the country's stability, according to these analysts.

The main difference in a future civilian government, they said, would be that citizens would have recourse to civilian courts to challenge the government's actions. Their only recourse now is to military courts.

Government leaders who support General Zia say that once martial law is lifted, the rules governing political activities will be liberalized. Others disagree.

For years, Pakistan has outlawed political parties and periodically imprisoned their leaders or subjected them to house arrest.

Whether political parties will function after January is to be determined by the parliament. There is talk now of enacting laws requir-

ing parties to register with the government, hold internal elections, open their books to public scrutiny, bar foreign contributions and renounce violence.

Mr. Junejo said in an interview: "We are going to allow the parties to function. But they will have to abide by certain rules and regulations. I can assure you one thing. We are not going to have one-party rule in this country."

Vigorous opposition to General Zia exists only among 30 or 40 members of the 236-member National Assembly, the legislature's lower house, but Mr. Junejo said he had tried to avoid forcing passage of anything over the opposition of this minority.

"I feel it is vital that we do things by consensus," he said. The compromise was adopted, he said, "after we talked to everybody and took their views into account."

The many analysts who see the slow process of restoring civilian rule as a superficial exercise say the military will continue to act as a shadow government.

A key question is whether General Zia will resign as army chief of staff once martial law is removed.



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Soft Options Won't Work

Most debtor countries reject Fidel Castro's advice to default, but they increasingly resent the austere conditions imposed by creditors. To some extent their protests are popularist declarations to satisfy home audiences. Creditor countries, like tax collectors, are seldom loved. And if the International Monetary Fund, a professional creditor, is becoming unpopular, it can console itself with the reflection that its role is to influence people rather than make friends.

Still, the debtors' complaints merit close attention. A response of sorts was made by the U.S. Treasury last month. Will the U.S. proposal give the debtors more room to expand their economies? Or does it, like Europe's architects a couple of centuries ago, simply make the room look bigger by putting mirrors at both ends? One hopes it will herald an increase in the flow of sorely needed funds to the debtors. When the rhetoric is interpreted, however, it seems clear that America is not proposing to soften the conditions on which the funds are granted.

Many of the debtor governments represent fragile democracies that have taken bold initial steps to reverse the economic collapse that their military predecessors fostered. One can sympathize when, after a year or so, they feel impelled to relax the austerity that has been the condition of bailout loans. But sympathy, by itself, is not much help.

It is the debtors' economies are to be brought back to a decent growth path, there is probably little real choice between unpopular disinflationary policies and indulgence of hyperinflation. Current suggestions that the creditors should put less stress on stabilization and more on getting the economies of the indebted countries growing again may not be helpful if they condone the persistence of runaway price increases.

Inflation in these countries is unlikely to match North American or European rates in the near future, but it must come down from triple-digit heights. Most debtors want to move away from state control toward freer market conditions, but local enterprise is unlikely to flourish when high inflation and the resulting political instability make risk-taking investment foolhardy. And inflows of foreign private capital are discouraged by the economic and social chaos that threatens when money has no lasting value.

It would be enormously useful if governments in the rich world stepped up spending on aid. But the shaming truth is that aid hit a bad patch long ago from which it will not emerge soon. So debtors have little choice but to seek private funds from abroad.

The rich governments can do something, at relatively small expense, to help the indebted in this quest. They can devise arrangements to reduce the immediate burden of interest payments. They can draw up new multilateral schemes to guarantee business capital flowing from north to south. They can cautiously modify regulations that inhibit fresh bank lending to the debtors.

But all that depends for its success on orderly financial conditions inside the debtor countries. Disorder will simply make new capital flow out again as fast as it comes in, because with high inflation those lucky enough to earn more than a subsistence income will always send it abroad for safety. This is why the debtors have to resolve the dilemma between soft political options and the pursuit of hard economic policy.

INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE

No News Is Bad News

Pretoria is tightening up on the news. On Friday it invoked the apartheid system's draconian internal security legislation against the white editor of the Cape Times, Tony Heard, for publishing the first substantial interview in the South African press in 25 years with a black guerrilla leader. In the interview, Oliver Tambo of the African National Congress urged the government to create a climate for talks. The newspaper deemed publication "a contribution to peaceful solutions in South Africa in a matter of overwhelming public importance." The government saw an intrusion upon its chosen course of roughing it out. Others will see an insistence on flying blind.

New government curbs will now substantially thin the news flowing to the international public as well as to South Africans. Television, radio and photographic correspondents are henceforth barred from areas of unrest. Newspaper and magazine journalists can enter those areas only with police permission.

South Africa is not the first place where officials have been angered by the media, especially by television, with its distinctive ability to touch the emotions of a broad public. What is distinctive is the evident aim to keep pictures of discontent from the foreign public, mostly, we presume, from the American public. Pretoria has been stunned to find public and even official support fading in the United States, a country it previously regarded as reliable.

The government claims that television coverage of violence incites disturbances — as if apartheid did not light its own fires. It is more plausible that the government acted because of the "unprecedented intensity of interest" in South Africa that a Cape Times journalist found in America during a recent visit. Noting that Bishop Desmond Tutu's "impact as a communicator was electrifying" to the American public, Gerald Shaw wrote, fairly: "But it was the police whippings that really did it — the sight, night after night on television, of South African policemen whipping people in the streets of South Africa, whipping them as they ran, whipping them on the ground, dragging them along with one hand and whipping away furiously with the other."

To this spectacle, two broad responses were possible. One, favored by Gerald Shaw and the Cape Times among others in South Africa, was political dialogue. The other, that of the government, was censorship. The reprisals against journalists, like the uproar in the townships, are likely to strengthen the West in its view that apartheid is destroying South Africa.

—THE WASHINGTON POST

The Tin Cartel Collapses

The tin cartel is collapsing in a pile of debts. The causes extend far beyond the tin market, so this is not to be dismissed as the isolated misfortune of one relatively small industry.

But the misfortune is genuine. Some of the producers are small countries heavily dependent on tin exports. At least in principle, there was something to be said for an international attempt to stabilize the price. Tin accounted for about a third of Bolivia's export earnings, for example, and the failure of the tin agreement is a disaster for the Bolivian economy.

Prices of commodities have been falling throughout the world for the past year and a half. It is not only Arabian oil and American grain but a vast range of raw materials and foodstuffs. This decline has taken producers by surprise. They had assumed that, as in the past, economic growth in the industrial countries would tighten demand for commodities and push prices steadily upward. But the industrial economies have been growing for three years, and commodity prices are falling.

The International Tin Council, a consortium of 22 governments, had been ticking along inconspicuously in London for nearly three decades. Its method was to impose production quotas on its members and then try to hold the world price at agreed levels by buying

into its buffer stockpile or selling out of it. But some important newcomers to the business — Brazil and China — were not members, refused to recognize the quotas and began exporting large volumes into a weak market.

The decline of the U.S. dollar's exchange rate added another kind of downward pressure. The council did its business in sterling, but many of the major buyers deal in dollars. The price in pounds fell along with the dollar. The tin council was trying to prop it up with heavy buying, but that was expensive. Two weeks ago the manager of the stockpile ran out of money and suspended operations — at a point at which the council had more than \$800 million in debt outstanding to London traders and banks. That debt has created a medium-sized financial crisis in Britain.

Nobody currently knows what the price of tin might be. The big buyers are holding off to see what happens next. Parallels between tin and oil or grain ought not to be exaggerated, since each of them follows its own peculiar rules. But sheikhs and American farmers would probably agree with the stunned producers of tin that, while the benefits of lower prices can be substantial, they do not offer a free ride to everybody — or a safe ride.

—THE WASHINGTON POST

FROM OUR NOV. 12 PAGES, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1910: Foreigners Assaulted in China

HONG KONG — A letter from Lienchou-Kwang reports that rioters have demolished many buildings, including the American Presbyterian church, hospital and college. They then proceeded to Tsoi-Yuen-Po, intending to slay the missionaries, whom the gentry assisted to escape in boats to Canton. Three battalions have left Canton to quell the disturbances. A British gunboat also is proceeding thither. Because officials were numbering houses in Lienchou, the mob became enraged, believing this to be an excuse for imposing taxation. Meanwhile, Reuters reports from Shanghai that the enforcement of preventive measures against the plague has led to disturbances [in the Yangtze valley after floods], during which six Europeans have been roughly handled.

1935: Short Takes for Baby Stars

HOLLYWOOD — The real plutocrats of the film business aren't the Mayers, the Fleisheims or the Schencks. Nor are they the Garbos, the Chaplins or the Barrymores. They're the month-old babies, who, if they worked eight hours a day, would earn \$75 a half-minute. And that constitutes their normal work day. Under state health regulations, month-old babies can't be employed for more than 30 seconds at a time. The glare of the lights would endanger their sight. When they go on a scene they are timed. When the dial ticks off 30 seconds, off they go back to their cradles. It's a painstaking job, these appearances of the baby stars, and one that always brings groans to the director and his staff.

An Editor in Trouble for Doing His Job

By Anthony H. Heard

The writer is editor of the Cape Times. He was charged on Friday, under the Internal Security Act, with quelling a banned person.

CAPE TOWN — A prominent South African newspaper editor once said that editing was like walking blindfold through a mine field. That was in the 1950s. He should try editing now.

The government has spent 38 years finessing a form of press control that places on newspapers the onus to publish at their peril, but severely limits our leeway to inform readers on vital matters. It is a twilight world of press freedom.

The conventional wisdom among South African journalists has been that if you are light on your feet, lucky and work hard, the public can still be informed with a degree of adequacy.

The ordinary process of simply publishing news as it breaks is foreign to South African conditions, particularly now.

A prime example is the provision in the Internal Security Act that forbids publication of any utterance by a person who has been banned by the state. Banning has been described as civil death, since it restricts a person's movements and associations. Although there are more extensive forms of dealing with dissent in the "less-free" parts of the world, the South African banning system is, to my knowledge, unique.

Anyone who quotes a banned person is in big trouble. The penalty is up to three years in prison, with no statutory provision made for a fine, although sentences can be suspended. Editors maintain up-to-date file boxes in their offices to check whether people are banned.

It is not difficult to quote a banned person by mistake in the production of a daily newspaper, which has the equivalent length of a medium-sized novel. It happened to me some months ago when Zolile Malingi, an African activist politician, was inadvertently quoted in an obscure report in the Cape Times — purely by error.

I was summoned to court with the reporter who had written the story. In that case, after we made several appearances in court, the charges were dropped without explanation and I was free to continue writing through the mine field.

Now I am again the subject of police investiga-

tion, this time for publishing a 3,600-word interview on Nov. 4 with Oliver Tambo, president of the African National Congress. It would be novel but futile to argue in court that 3,600 words could get into a newspaper inadvertently.

There were compelling public-interest reasons for the publication. Prominent South Africans have been queuing up to see Mr. Tambo and his senior aides as the South African crisis of unrest and economic downturn bites hard into white confidence and as support for the ANC among

Publishing Mr. Tambo's views can only contribute to the inevitable peace process.

blacks remains strong. Gavin Rolly, chairman of Anglo American Corporation, the giant mining-industrial organization, has seen Mr. Tambo. The leader of the liberal Progressive Federal Party, Frederick van Zyl Slabbert, and senior party members also have met with the ANC. The government frowns on these contacts, and is now denying passports for such visits.

It was ironic and unsatisfactory that influential South Africans were contacting the ANC and yet, because of the government's restrictions on the press, almost all South Africans were being denied the opportunity to hear the ANC's positions on the most important issues of the day.

Since I was in London recently at the same time as Mr. Tambo, I took the opportunity to see him in his Victorian home in North London. I was struck by his essential moderation. He favors a mixed economy (here he appears to stand

almost to the right of the Labor Party in Britain), a role for free enterprise, respect for home ownership and the security of whites as well as blacks. His views on communism, his clear dislike for violence and his keenness for talks with the government strike a moderate note.

Mr. Tambo seemed to be a black African moderate in the mold of a Kenneth Kaunda or Julius Nyerere. A 68-year-old grandfatherly figure, he looked to me more like the last white hope in South Africa than the Communist-terrorist demon presented to South Africans by the government-controlled broadcasting services. I described him as a reluctant revolutionary.

The key point is that it would be far easier for whites to settle with a man like him than with the bitter young militants who are rising through the ranks of the ANC. So the deal is urgent.

Even making due allowance for a measure of tactics (he was clearly out to impress his London audience with his moderation), the view emerged of a man quite unlike the one presented to South Africans through misleading quotes selected by the government and its supporting media. The interview was presented to our readers as part of the mosaic of viewpoints, ranging from far right to far left, that the Cape Times publishes.

It was as simple as that. Since I had had brushes with the law about quoting banned persons, I knew the possible consequences.

Publishing Mr. Tambo's views can only contribute to the inevitable peace process. A greater understanding of mutual positions can only help black and white to find accommodation. The incident could even serve to move the government to amend its cumbersome and oppressive ways, so that, unlike the white Rhodesians — who were kept in the dark until the day Robert Mugabe took over — white South Africans at least will know what they are up against.

So if the price to be paid for trying to serve the public's right to know is a measure of personal difficulty, that will have to be borne.

Los Angeles Times

Israel: Foes' Anti-Zionism Is Anti-Semitic Racism

By Kenneth J. Bialkin

NEW YORK — Ten years ago this week, the United Nations General Assembly, in one of its mindless flights from rational discourse, adopted the infamous canon that "Zionism is a form of racism."

Attacks on Israel and on Zionism have consumed more time and attention of the United Nations and its various bodies than any other subject — more time than the problems of world hunger, poverty, genocide, human rights violations, the threat of nuclear war, terrorism or the fight against disease and social disorder.

Why the focus on Zionism and Israel? Of all the issues facing the conscience of the world, why this one? It is not enough to say that the Middle East is an important region, or that Jerusalem and the holy places are important to all peoples of the world. That would not explain the concentration of hostility, or the refusal of the United Nations to address their differences with Israel through peaceful negotiation.

The attack on Zionism and Israel derives from a fundamental hostility to a Jewish presence in the Jewish ancestral homeland. It is fueled above all by anti-Jewish prejudice. The "Zionism Is Racism" slogan is grounded in anti-Semitism and its propagation is itself a manifestation of racism.

The slogan's supporters have taken a political issue — the dispute between Israel and its neighbors — and turned it into an emotional crusade against an entire people and religion.

The Arab states, with the exception of Egypt, refuse to accept the legitimacy of Israel or to resolve differences through negotiation. Their media and official spokesmen maintain a drumbeat of anti-Semitism, sometimes crude, sometimes subtle, that poisons the minds and inflames the passions of their peoples. Little free expression, debate or dissent is permitted in these countries. With few exceptions, the small Jewish communities that remain in Arab nations live in fear of persecution.

Moreover, the anti-Semitism of the Arab world has spread beyond the Middle East into the rest of Third World and the Soviet bloc, which, to its eternal discredit, lends its full weight to these calumnies.

The Soviet Union practices its brand of anti-Semitism with cat-like perversity. It torments those Jews who wish to live a Jewish life in the Soviet Union yet refuses to let them emigrate. Jews whose only "offense" is to ask to leave risk being sent to internal exile and labor camp. The authorities arrest teachers of the Hebrew language and persecute Jewish activists. Jews live in an atmosphere of fear and intimidation. They are regularly denied decent jobs, housing opportunities and places in

universities. The Soviet press criticizes Israel and Zionism in blatantly propagandistic tones, encouraging deceit, hypocrisy and hatred.

This policy of harassing Jews yet refusing to let them emigrate is one of the most puzzling aspects of Soviet conduct. At once irrational and counterproductive, it violates the Helsinki agreement and embarrasses Soviet representatives wherever they go. For these reasons, it may be reasonable to expect some change in Soviet policy, but until that happens the Russians must expect to suffer the scorn and ostracism of the free world.

Anti-Semitism is a negative force that saps the energy of the latter, clouds his mind, fouls his mouth and weakens his community. The campaign against Zionism has consumed

Israel's enemies and prevented them from progressing toward a better life.

Why, then, can these enemies not face the reality of modern Zionism? Why cannot they accept that the Jewish people have a right to live in peace and dignity in their ancestral places — and that the right-thinking peoples of the world will support them in that endeavor? Zionism provides a model for democratic living that offers hope for progress to those who would accept it, and a promise of good will and respect for those who respect it. It is not too late, even 10 years after that Nov. 10, 1975, resolution, to stop living by slogans and slander. It is not too late for truth and reconciliation.

The writer is chairman of the Conference of Presidents of Major American Jewish Organizations. He contributed this column to The New York Times.



Israel: Friends' Efforts to Help Can Be Overdone

By Philip Geyelin

WASHINGTON — Old-timers in Congress thought they would hardly find that Israel would be getting a whopping increase in U.S. aid. Except that Appropriations Committee Chairman Mark Hatfield did know. So did Lawton Chiles, the Florida Democrat whose responsibility as ranking member of the Budget Committee makes him especially deft on such matters. And so did the director of the Office of Management and Budget, James C. Miller Jr.

Mr. Miller deplored the use of "accounting gimmicks that will distort" Export-Import Bank budgeting. Aid to Israel is already at "extraordinary levels," he argued. And the "buy down" would "set a costly precedent" for other borrowers.

Senator Hatfield said that if there

was an odd \$500 million lying around in the foreign aid budget, there were American farmers who could use it.

Senator Chiles pointed out that the Inouye-Kasten provision, while applicable only to this year's aid program, would almost certainly become a fixture; cutting it out next time around in an election year is not something Congress would be committing itself to spending \$7 billion over the lifetime of the Israeli loans to compensate for the "buy down."

The outcome of the Inouye-Kasten ploy is in doubt. At some point it will go to the Senate floor, where opposition to the Export-Import Bank bookkeeping may prompt its sponsors to look for the money else-

where in the aid program. With most of the larger beneficiaries pretty much unimpaired, the task of finding \$500 million in a program which itself totals only around \$15 billion would probably mean wiping out some country programs entirely.

This affair is all the more remarkable because Israel neither requested the "buy down" nor actively supports it, according to embassy spokesmen. They don't quite say that if the issue turns in their favor they won't be smiling all the way to the bank, but they get a certain sense that they, too, feel that enough is enough.

What is going on here would appear to be yet one more example of Israel's best friends in America being more Israeli than the Israelis.

Washington Post Writers Group.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Bad Economic Medicine

With the economic medicine you prescribe for Europe's unemployment woes in the editorial "Hope for Europe's Jobs?" (Oct. 29), Europeans would do well to seek a second opinion before agreeing to surgery. You argue that an American cure would boost income, demand and jobs. But the social and economic problems now faced by Sanibel cities like Houston, bursting at the seams with destitute migrants from the depressed Southwest, are suggestive of the dangers in such a prescription.

The image of the once-proud steelworker and family now forced to survive on a minimum-wage service sector or income is illustrative of the best that the so-called economic recovery has offered many Americans. For many more, particularly black and female, chronic poverty and infant mortality rates approaching Third World levels have become characteristic of an urban dynamic that creates appalling numbers of homeless in the midst of "urban revitalization."

American unions think the way

they do largely because they have been battered by the threat of layoffs and a corporate anti-union drive reminiscent of the 1930s. While the unions have agreed to big concessions in wages, benefits and work standards in order to ward off further blows, capital mobility continues apace. The logic of your argument would find U.S. and European workers continually cheapening the cost of their labor (with attendant costs to their living standards) to compete with labor costs in the most depressed regions of the Third World.

RICHARD FANTASIA,
University of Sussex,
Brighton, England.

Lenin Might Not Object

Regarding "Lenin According to Reagan — Tracking a Dubious Quotation" (Nov. 5) by Carl Meyer:

Mr. Meyer disputes the authenticity of a supposed Lenin quote cited by President Reagan. Perhaps the quote is insufficiently documented, but it makes extremely good sense. In the preface to the Russian edi-

tion of "The Communist Manifesto," published a century ago, Karl Marx wrote as follows: "If the Russian revolution becomes the signal for a proletarian revolution in the West, so that both complement each other, the present Russian common ownership of land may serve as the starting point for a communist development."

Anyone familiar with Marxist theory knows that this means that the countries that have not passed through capitalism can only carry out a socialist revolution if they spread it to those where capitalism has taken root. Otherwise the socialist program of wealth distribution will simply come to the spreading of poverty.

Capitalism is indispensable to the creation of wealth, and the Soviets know this. That is why colonizing the rest of the world is vital to them.

TIBOR R. MACHIAN,
Franklin College,
Lugano, Switzerland.

Could the quoted sentence simply be a paraphrase, developed here and there over the years to suit individual and different purposes, of an idea

Greek Fury Isn't What It Used to Be

By Andriana Ierodiakonou

ATHENS — It was no doubt coincidental that U.S. Undersecretary of State Michael Armacost arrived in Athens to talk to Andreas Papandreu's Socialist government about the future of four U.S. military bases on Oct. 28, a national holiday known colloquially as "No Day" in memory of Greece's rejection of an Italian war ultimatum in 1940.

Still, Mr. Armacost evidently left without any assurances from the government regarding the continued retention of bases beyond mid-1990. That would be the outside deadline for a U.S. pullout, supposing that Prime Minister Papandreu did not terminate the present five-year bases agreement at the first available opportunity specified by the terms of the agreement, in mid-1988.

The Greek side showed sufficient interest in improving relations during Mr. Armacost's visit — for example by willingness to expedite the revamping of labor problems involving Greek personnel at the bases, or to improve cooperation against terrorism — to encourage hopes that today's no to the bases might yet become yes before the critical deadline.

Analysts speculate on a possible compromise scenario, whereby the Hellenikon air base on the outskirts of Athens might be dismantled and its activities transferred elsewhere — the American side is known to be concerned about the high visibility of this base, as it has been overtaken by the suburbs, making it a focus of labor unrest and raising general questions of security.

Other bases could continue to operate, possibly under a NATO label.

From one point of view, Mr. Papandreu has considerable room for maneuver in executing a U-turn on the bases. During the week when Mr. Armacost came to town, 350,000 civil servants staged a 24-hour strike and the labor movement split in reaction to an economic austerity program announced by the government a fortnight earlier. Conversation in Athens taxis was not about Mr. Armacost or the bases but about how high people's heating bills are likely to be this winter, and what the two-year wage freeze imposed by the government will do to household budgets.

As foreign policy has slipped low down on the list of public concerns, one senses that anti-Americanism is at its lowest ebb today since the Socialists came to power in 1981.

Mr. Papandreu has nothing to fear from the right. Nor would it be hard for him to choose his ally for deciding not to sever an important relationship with the United States — it could accuse him of inconsistency, but there is little proof that Greeks regard this as a cardinal failing in their politicians — but it has been faction-ridden and demoralized since being trounced by the Socialists for the second time in four years, in the general election last June.

Ironically enough, Mr. Papandreu's main problem lies with the radical left — not only the pro-Moscow Communist and Eurocommunist opposition but also the ideologues he has nurtured in his own ranks. At this moment the government is pitted, in a head-on confrontation over the economic austerity measures, against the trade unions controlled by these forces. The outcome of this confrontation is likely to be of direct relevance to issues like the bases.

If the unions win out, the government will have to reckon with the fact that the Communists and the left wing of the Socialist Party, through the trade union movement, can successfully oppose a conservative government but not only in the economy but also in foreign policy. If the government faces the unions down, this will mean that Mr. Papandreu has tamed the radical left and need have nothing to fear in renegeing on pledges to close down the bases.

From an economic point of view, this would be just as well. In its present economic crisis, with high levels of foreign borrowing, Greece cannot afford to jeopardize relations with Washington and hence the powerful U.S. banking system. Whether that is socialism, as Mr. Papandreu's more idealistic followers visualized it in 1981, is another question.

International Herald Tribune.

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THE PAINTER WAS SWISS

The travel feature "Montenegro, Bad but Heroic" (Weekend, Oct. 18) refers to the painter of "Island of the Dead" as "the German romantic Al-Fred Böcklin." Böcklin influenced the German art movement in the latter part of the 19th century, but he was a native of Basel, born in 1827. His given name was Arnold, not Alfred. He studied in Düsseldorf in 1845 and later taught at the Kunstschule in Weimar. He also spent much time in Italy, where he died in 1901.

JOHN M. McMAHON,
Karlsruhe, West Germany.

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مجلس النواب

Greek Fun
Isn't What
Used to Be

Pretoria Acknowledges Making Plans to Expel Foreign Black Workers

JOHANNESBURG — South Africa acknowledged Monday that it had made contingency plans to expel foreign black workers because of international economic sanctions.

But Pieter T.C. du Plessis, the minister of manpower, said in a statement that "there is no immediate plan or desire to summarily repatriate large numbers of foreign workers."

Mr. du Plessis issued the statement after a Johannesburg newspaper said a decision had already been made by Pretoria to expel many of the estimated 1.5 million blacks who have left neighboring countries to find jobs in South Africa.

Business Day, a financial daily, reported Monday without citing sources that major employers had been informed of the plans and said the government should expect an angry international backlash if it ordered a mass exodus.

Clive Klobos, the president of the Chamber of Mines, whose gold and coal-mining members employ about 350,000 foreign blacks, said he could neither confirm nor deny that he had been told of the decision.

While denying the Business Day report, Mr. du Plessis's statement was the latest threat by South Africa to strike back at the economies of black-ruled nations around it because of punitive measures over its apartheid policy of racial separation.

On July 29, President Pieter W. Botha said that the imposition of sanctions could result in the expulsion of hundreds of thousands of foreign workers.

"Bogus" Evidence Alleged
Earlier, Alan Cowell of The New York Times reported from Johannesburg:

A South African newspaper has accused the authorities of using unverified and "bogus" evidence of improper behavior by foreign television crews to help justify a crackdown on reporting on racial disturbances.

The Sunday Star of Johannesburg said that the deputy minister responsible for information, Louis Nel, had quoted a letter published in the Daily Telegraph of London as proof that television crews were purportedly stage-managing unrest.

But, the newspaper said, its investigations had shown that the person said to have written the letter did not seem to exist and that the people living at the letter writer's supposed address in England had no knowledge of it. In London, a statement by the Daily Telegraph on Monday seemed to acknowledge the letter's dubious origins.

It said: "The handwritten letter was received through the mail on Nov. 4, with name and address, and was published in good faith. It now appears that it was intended to deceive, and we owe our readers a sincere apology."

The letter, signed by a D. Evans, said that the writer had returned from a two-month visit to South Africa, where he had seen a television crew incite schoolchildren to riot for the cameras.

Mr. Nel's statement was issued as justification for a total ban imposed Nov. 2 on television and radio coverage of incidents of unrest in the 38 districts covered by South Africa's state of emergency.



A group of black community leaders from Port Elizabeth, South Africa, waiting on a bus after being released from detention under the state of emergency. The local chamber of commerce had urged that the 19 be set free, apparently because of the effects of a boycott.

Defiant Right Splitting Solid Front of Afrikaners

(Continued from Page 1)
religious beliefs," he said. "They left the Cape for their political beliefs. And I'm making a stand here for both."

For years the political vehicle for Afrikaner aspirations was the National Party, whose leaders preached a straightforward gospel of white supremacy and Afrikaner unity. Bethlehem's parliamentary seat is one of only six in South Africa that has belonged to the Nationalists since 1914, the year after the party was formed.

After they came to power in 1948, the Nationalists constructed the rigid system of racial domination called apartheid. But 37 years of rule have dulled the Nationalist edge and brought forth a generation of leaders who speak a blurry language of racial accommodation

and black rights, even if in practice they move slowly.

Their tentative moves toward political change have triggered a reaction on the Afrikaner right that has split Bethlehem and other small communities.

The reaction started with the small Herstigte or "Reconstituted" National Party that broke off in 1969 and that won its first parliamentary seat in an upset in last month's voting. But it came of age with the founding of the Conservative Party three years ago.

The Conservatives' solution is to return to the fundamentals of apartheid: compel blacks to reside in the homelands, allow them voting rights there but not in "white" South Africa and permit those living in urban areas to do so only as alien migrants, not citizens.

Conservative leaders express their views in dispassionate tones. But behind the message lurk the deep racial fears of an outnumbered people who are afraid that once in power blacks might do to them what they have done to blacks.

Wessel Wolmarans, a slim, weathered cattle breeder, was one of the first to sign on with the Conservatives in 1982. He speaks two African languages and grew up among the black workers on his father's farm, but he sees most blacks as hopelessly inferior, and those who are not as a threat.

"It's the educated ones who cause all the trouble," said Mr. Wolmarans, adding that his solution to the unrest would be the same one the government used in the Sharpeville massacre of 1960—

shoot a large group of rioters. Mr. Wolmarans does not go into town on Saturdays because too many black shoppers crowd the area. He does not supply electricity to the 11 black families living on his property because, he said, "they'd only break all the light bulbs."

The men who lead the Conservatives tend to shake their heads with bemusement at Mr. Wolmarans's blatant racism. But their speeches and programs speak directly to his fears.

"If you yield to liberalism, integration and multiculturalism, you'll commit suicide," Andries Treurnicht, the Conservative Party leader, said at a recent rally here. "If you adapt to sharing power with the blacks, you betray your own freedom and the future of your children and your grandchildren."

Budget Cuts In U.S. Delay Research on SDI Plan

(Continued from Page 1)

entertain any limits on the program in U.S.-Soviet arms negotiations in Geneva stem partly from a belief that the Congress would slash the program even deeper if it thought the system would never be deployed.

In the Congress, however, several legislators said that if the president fails to use the program to negotiate deep reductions in the superpowers' offensive nuclear forces, it probably would lose even more funding.

Much of the program's support "comes from members who do not think it is worth much, except as a bargaining chip," a House expert said last week.

Mr. Reagan and Defense Secretary Caspar W. Weinberger have said that no deep cuts in offensive arms would be worth trading away the possibility of finding a missile defense that could make nuclear weapons obsolete.

Research Boycott Grows
More than 1,600 scientists and nearly 1,200 graduate students on 90 campuses have pledged to reject research funds for work related to Mr. Reagan's program. The New York Times reported, quoting organizers of the pledge campaign.

One organizer, Dr. Michael Weissman, an associate professor of physics at the University of Illinois, said the number of signatures on the pledge nearly tripled in the last month.

The campaign has been particularly successful in physics departments, some organizers said. More than half the physicists at 23 institutions, including some in the forefront of scientific research, have signed a pledge not to accept research funds under the missile defense program.

Among the institutions are the California Institute of Technology, Harvard University, the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, the State University of New York at Stony Brook, Princeton University and Yale University.

But government officials said they did not expect the drive to affect on the program. "We have more proposals than we can accept," said Mary Peshak, a spokeswoman for the Strategic Defense Initiative Organization.

The organizers call the missile defense program "ill-conceived and dangerous" and argue that achieving reliable missile defense is impossible.

Israel and Jordan Reach An Agreement on Talks

(Continued from Page 1)
along to review Egyptian military exercises.

Moreover, after Mr. Arafat issued an ambiguous declaration in Cairo renouncing terrorist violence outside of Israel, Mr. Mubarak's aides quickly declared that the PLO chairman was now an acceptable partner for an international peace conference.

An Israeli official said that Hussein apparently "hit the ceiling" when he heard what the Egyptians had to say about Mr. Arafat.

"Here the king was trying to play Arafat down and squeeze concessions out of him," the official added, "and Mubarak starts building him up."

According to Israeli officials and political analysts, Mr. Mubarak has decided to draw closer to Mr. Arafat now for two main reasons.

First, Mr. Mubarak was embarrassed domestically and regionally when U.S. jets intercepted and diverted to Sicily an Egyptian jetliner carrying the Achille Lauro hijackers and Mohammed Abbas, a PLO official who the United States says masterminded the hijacking. The interception made the Egyptian president look like a "stooge," Israeli analysts said.

By appearing close to Mr. Arafat, the Egyptian leader was trying to improve his nationalist Arab image and to defuse his domestic opposition.

Second, Mr. Mubarak and his national security adviser, Osama el-Baz, want to make Egypt the central Arab actor in the peace process and hope to do so by subordinating Mr. Arafat to themselves, as opposed to Hussein, Israeli officials said.

In contrast to Mr. Mubarak, Hussein is trying to "deflate" Mr. Arafat to a more manageable size, the officials say. The king more or less dismissed Mr. Arafat's Cairo declarations on terrorism as irrelevant.

He said that while Mr. Arafat's remarks were "a positive step," if the PLO chairman really wanted to be at the negotiating table he would have to clearly accept Israel's right to exist along with United Nations Security Council Resolutions 242 and 338, which call for Israel to withdraw from occupied territory in exchange for Arab recognition of Israel's right to exist.

The king, according to Israeli officials, is working on several alternatives to fulfill his side of the agreement—to bring to the negotiating table Palestinians acceptable to Israel.

The king is trying again to convince Mr. Arafat to become "acceptable" by recognizing Israel. At their recent meeting in Amman, Mr. Arafat was reported to have promised to take up the matter with his organization.

Arafat Ends Cairo Talks
Mr. Arafat met Tuesday for 30 minutes with Mr. Mubarak, ending a one-week visit, Reuters reported from Cairo.

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Increase in Illegal Arms to Manila Is Cited by U.S.

(Continued from Page 1)
San Francisco airport Oct. 1 after customs officers found a Belgian-made assault rifle, a laser scope and a dismantled handgun in his luggage.

Mr. Lu Ym, said Mr. Pinalis, is a close associate of Eduardo Cojuangco, a billionaire who controls a sizable portion of the coconut industry and is a prime backer and possible successor to Mr. Marcos. Mr. Cojuangco is a first cousin of Corazon Aquino, the widow of Benigno S. Aquino Jr., the slain

opposition leader. The cousins have been political enemies for some time, but there have been occasional reports of relatives trying to bring them together.

Mr. Lu Ym, free on \$50,000 bail but barred from leaving California, was apprehended after a bomb threat led to a special X-ray check of luggage aboard the plane. Roger Ruffin, his attorney, said Mr. Lu Ym was a gun collector who did not realize that his arms purchases could not be taken home.

In March, federal agents found

two shipments of Uzi submachine guns en route to the Philippines, one of them addressed to Juan Ponce Enrile Jr., son of Mr. Marcos' defense minister.

A Filipino identified by authorities here as Howard Mijares, 30, was fined \$15,000, sentenced to two years in prison and deported after he told a federal judge that the weapons were for his gun club. He said the club had been formed by his friends and university classmates, which included the sons of members of the Marcos

government, including Mr. Enrile. Ambassador Romeo Arguelles, the Philippine consul general in San Francisco, said that although firearms smuggling was a serious crime, "some of the recent cases have been caught with just two or three pieces, not for terrorist purposes. Some people are fond of guns, and they just want to collect them."

On Nov. 2, Mr. Douglas said, his agents arrested two Filipinos in a motel in San Jose, California, as the Filipinos tried to purchase 14 pistols.

THAI ANNOUNCES TWO FLIGHTS A WEEK TO CAIRO

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ARTS / LEISURE

N. Y. Designers Miss Out on Body Craze

NEW YORK — American designers have not caught up with the body craze that is the strongest direction out of Europe. The biggest influences are still

HEBE DORSEY

Saint Laurent, Ungaro, Valentino and Armani.

Experts agree that you don't go to New York looking for creativity; what is important is to sell. American designers are great fashion processors, taking a little here, a little there and ending up with clothes perfectly suited to their market.

The Saint Laurent spencer suit, with contrasting buttons, is all over the map, and so is his love for jersey. Valentino contributed all sorts of little sweaters and Ungaro's draped dresses were also highly visible.

At the other end of the spectrum, Ralph Lauren and Calvin Klein's vision of womanhood is solidly rooted in American sportswear tradition. Lauren, however, is changing his tune from American prairie to a soft, American version of Deauville in the 1920s — the kind of dress that would have suited Great Gatsby heroines.

He began his collection last week with simple, long silk dresses in

colors such as peach or slate blue and printed with delicate flowers, utterly romantic and true to Lauren's subtly seductive style. Lauren, who already has a shop in London, is opening in Paris on the Rue Royale in March.

Calvin Klein (not to be confused with Anne Klein, an American sportswear line designed by Louis Dell'Olio) also scored with a look inspired by the casual, slouchy chic of Katharine Hepburn. Although there were far more pants shown in this country than in Europe, Calvin Klein is the only designer who can deliver mannish tailored suits with a distinct degree of grace. This is due, in part, to the authority of his cut as well as the paper-thinness of his fabrics. His collection this season was full of light, crêpe de Chine pantsuits and silk turtlenecks.

The silhouette in most American collections is without surprises — short, close to the body, but not contouring the curves, since Azzedine Alaïa has not been publicized enough in this country to have made an impact yet. The palette is softer and more pastel than last winter, and many of the collections have a dull-edged, perfectly commercial ring.

Martha Phillips, who as chairman of the Martha fashion salons is the savvy doyenne of American fashions, defined the New York collections as "very wearable and smart."

"I was very impressed with the colors, which are flattering, both to the face and the body," she said, "but I think there should be more of a new note."

This need for a new direction has not affected the establishment designers, Geoffrey Beene, Bill Blass and Oscar de la Renta, who more

or less keep playing the same tune — short-skirted suits with belted or cropped jackets. In a country where black-tie seems to be a way of life, these three designers offered a great choice of evening wear, including lots of evening pajamas.

Beene's best dress was long-waisted and skimpy, with a scooped out, T-shirt neckline. Tailored suits were softened by fringed silk shawls.

Blass' clothes basically cater to top-dollar and conservative clients who want to look pretty without rocking the boat. Among those those attending the shows were the television personality Barbara Walters in a red Blass, Pat Buckley in a green Blass, and Nancy Kissinger, who has lately shifted allegiance to Saint Laurent.

The sweater was the strongest trend in this collection. Twin sets in pastel colors were lined or trimmed with print silks. Pale cashmere sweaters had sleeves embroidered with black lace flowers. Red cashmere sweaters had white cuffs and Peter Pan collars, which gave them a would-be ingenu look. Evening sweaters were lined with the same uffa as the big, billowy skirts underneath.

As Philip Miller, chairman of Marshall Field in Chicago, put it: "It's a great collection and right on target. Blass' sense of color was terrific. I think he has style and taste and a sense of luxury."

De la Renta was the most European in his approach, and his clothes were a clever digest of Paris trends. Although simple in design, they had a few more ruffles and generally a more tender finish than

Blass' clothes, which had a minimal sparseness to them.

De la Renta's admiration for Saint Laurent was obvious in the jersey outfits that dominated his collection. But he added his own hand to crisp, sharp navy-and-white or black-and-white outfits.

Carolina Herrera is a South American socialite who has made it both in the stores and the soires in five short years. Her clothes, which usually feature prominent sleeves, have a well-groomed finish to them. Made of expensive fabrics, they are the typical, grand-entrance variety.

Perry Ellis discarded his favorite big shapes for closer-to-the-body clothes. This collection was sweet, short and to the point, with lean belted Chinese dresses, Capri pants teamed with simple white shirts, and sweaters covered with dragons and apple blossoms. The collection, which Ellis said was inspired by his collection of Chinese antiques, was carried out in celadon green and ivory white.

Karl Lagerfeld, who makes an American sportswear line, was showing for the second time in the United States, with a collection that was a digest of shapes shown earlier in Paris. The collection, which was better received than his last one, had a Parisian sense of fun, often missing in American collections.

Donna Karan got an ovation for her clever courting of the body. Deftly using clinging jersey, Karan draped short sarong skirts over bodysuits. The idea, started last season, has evolved so that the body-suits now have a variety of tops,



Gown by Ralph Lauren.

ranging from skinny, poor-little-girl turtlenecks to more elaborate draped bodices. All this made for a lean, sexy and athletic look.

It was a limited but highly attractive line, enhanced by a sober color scheme (black, navy and white, with an occasional gray) and outstanding accessories, including high-tech silver jewelry designed by Robert Lee Morris.

Two other women designers also made their mark last week: Norma Kamali, with a Victorian look, and Caroline Roehm, formerly at de la Renta's, with her mentor's spirit of deluxe clothes that look richer than they cost.

'Creole' Version of 'Giselle' a Success In Harlem Dance Theater's Paris Visit

By David Stevens

International Herald Tribune

PARIS — Taking classics out of their original context has become a favorite theatrical sport in recent years, but very few such transpositions have worked as beautifully and sensibly as the Dance Theater of Harlem's so-called "creole" version of "Giselle," which was the centerpiece of the company's opening program of a two-week stand in the Paris Dance Festival.

This production, now a little more than a year old, transplants the story from the medieval Rhineland to the bayou country of antebellum Louisiana. Correspondences have been found that keep the story intact, the choreography has been respected as it has come down to us — from the 1841 Paris premiere to St. Petersburg and back — and this attractive company has a genuine novelty that nonetheless retains the atmosphere that makes "Giselle" the ultimate Romantic ballet.

Arthur Mitchell, the company's founder and director, and Carl Michel, who designed this production, profess to have found that pre-Civil War Louisiana had a highly stratified society of free blacks, so the social barriers that separate Giselle and Albert remain plausible. Furthermore, there seem to be bayou legends about spirits that resemble the Willis of the second act, the spirits of young girls who died of disappointment in love. As a pretext for a harvest celebration, sugar cane is as good a crop as anything that grows in the Rhine valley.

In any case, there is nothing realistic about "Giselle." What is more to the point than history is that the early mysterious and romantic, Michel has created evocative sets, dripping with moss and humidity, and colorful and varied costumes. The parallel between this "Giselle" and the original is splendidly created and sustained, with the atmosphere and imagination that any successful "Giselle" must have.

Of course, there is the music of Adolphe Adam and the choreography that has descended from the original of Coralli and Perrot. It has been adapted for this production by Frederic Franklin, whose memory of it goes back to the Markova-Dolin company of the 1930s. The basic text is kept relatively uncluttered in this handsome version, both main and secondary characters are sharply delineated, and it is appealingly danced by this company.

Stephanie Dabney attractively headed one of the two casts in the title part, and Donald Williams, as Albert, was flamboyantly convincing as a seion of the bayou aristocracy. Lorraine Graves was an unshakably authoritarian Myrtha and Keith Saunders an effective Hilarion. The Lamoureux Orchestra was conducted by Boyd Staplin.

The company continues at the Théâtre des Champs-Élysées through Sunday with its second program, including Talley Beatty's "Caravanseerai," Glen Tetley's "Voluntaries" and Geoffrey Holder's "Doula."

Meanwhile, a far more remote piece of Paris dance history has been revived by the Paris Opera Ballet with a high-spirited program at the Salle Favart that pairs Pierre Gardel's "La Damsomane" with excerpts from the third act of Bour- noville's "Napoli."

Gardel is nowadays hardly more than a name in the dance histories, but he succeeded his brother as director of the Paris Opera Ballet in

1787 and held the post for two decades. "La Damsomane," which had its premiere in 1800, is a dance with a plot whose source is unknown to Modène's "Bourgeois Gentilhomme" except that the main character has a mania for dance instead of literature and refuses to let his hands be cut off by the daughter he cannot dance — although he learns humbly by the final curtain. At the premiere, the joke was that the role of the colonial was danced by the great Auguste Vestris.

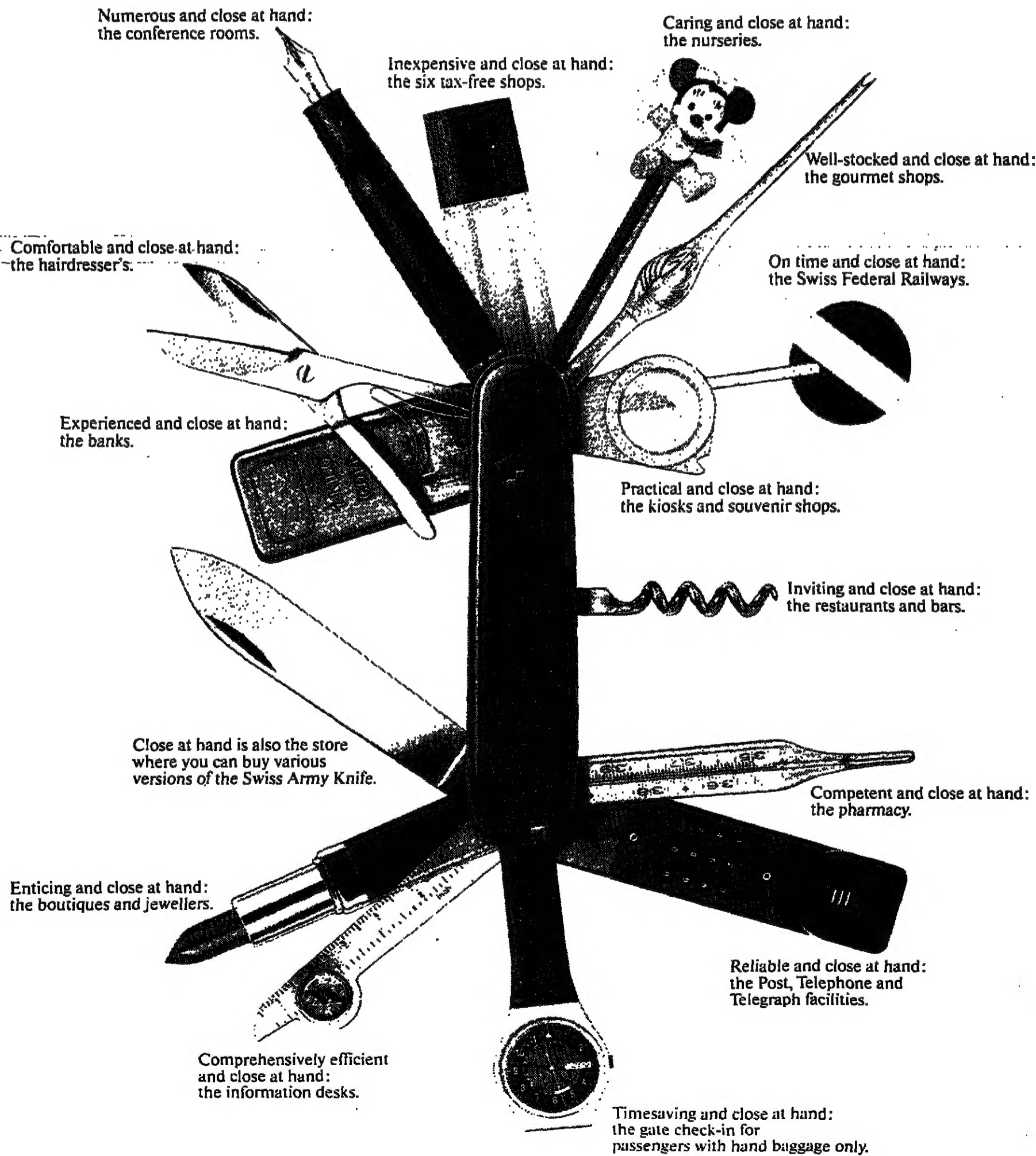
The ballet comes back to Paris now via Stockholm, where it was staged in 1804 by a ballet master who had studied with Gardel, had seen "La Damsomane" in Paris and made notes about the staging. In addition, Ivo Cramer, who has recreated the work here as he did in Stockholm (using Mary Skeaping's choreography for some numbers), reports that he also found a rehearsal violin part with the action described measure for measure. So one can probably assume that this is as faithful a work of balletic archaeology as can be expected.

In any case, "La Damsomane" is great fun and it got a lively first performance Saturday with Georges Pletta as the dance-crazy gentleman, Pierre Bar as the colonel, Monique Loubières the daughter, and Jean-Pierre Franchetti as the dancing master. Patricia Cauchetier's period costumes had the right parodistic touch, and the sets were modeled on those of the theater at Drottningholm.

A bonus is the inventive score by Etienne-Nicolas Méhul, better known in the encyclopedias for his operas. It was conducted with sympathetic verve by Charles Farncombe.

The "Napoli" excerpts provide a splendid showcase for some of the Opéra's finest young dancers, among them Florence Clerc, Karina Averty, Charles Jude and the two dancers most recently promoted to étoile status, Isabelle Guérin and Laurent Hilaire.

Any similarity with our newly enlarged Zurich Airport is purely intentional.



As you can see, the similarity between a Swiss Army Knife and Zurich Airport is striking. But not really surprising: both were constructed on the principle of offering the user as much as possible in a small space. So it's quite in keeping with the compact and practical infrastructure of Zurich Airport that it has now been enhanced by the enlargement of Terminal A and an extra 18 finger-docks — additions that are specially attractive to the passenger.

swissair

Film on Sting Shows How Medium Affects the Message

CAPSULE reviews of films recently released in the United States:

Janet Maslin of The New York Times on "Bring On the Night": Michael Apted's music documentary was intended to document a few days in the lives of Sting and the American jazz musicians with

MOVIE MARQUEE

whom he was about to begin an international tour. What emerges instead is the process by which collaborations, friendships and chains of command were established, as well as a good illustration of how powerful a role a film crew can play in the process it is attempting to record. Early in the film, Sting says he hopes it will show a band being formed, as opposed to other documentaries depicting other bands in their final stages of dissolution. But this isn't an egalitarian group in that sense, and the musicians know it better than Sting does. As the film progresses, however, the musicians' cautious deference toward Sting begins to disappear.

Paul Attanasio of The Washington Post on "Death Wish III":

Munich Culture Center

Opens at Putsch Site

The Associated Press
MUNICH — President Richard von Weizsäcker has opened a huge new culture center on the site of the beer hall from which Adolf Hitler led his November 1923 putsch. The center, which cost 333 million Deutsche marks (about \$138 million), will house the Munich Philharmonic, the city's central library and the Richard Strauss Conservatory.

Paul Kersey (Charles Bronson), comes to the South Bronx and finds his boss beaten to death by hoodlums. These guys should know better. Kersey soon foils them with well-styled boards, Rubie Goldberg bangs proofing contraptions and the old-fashioned fist-to-the-chops. The picture is the long-suffering residents of the building. It also galvanizes Frank (Gavan O'Hertly), who, in the movie's "Leave It to Beaver" pastiche, is the leader of the "creeps." The director, Michael Winner, has always been a bit squeamish for this sort of thing; throughout, "Death Wish III" cuts away from its own cinema.

Sheila Benson of the Los Angeles Times on "Target":

What happens to CIA agents who choose home, hearth and family over phone booths, airline terminals and excess stomach acid? "Target" is created around that germ of an idea, yet even with Arthur Penn as its director, it is mainly for connoisseurs of car chases. The real meat of the problem is botched. How does a son (Matt Dillon) who prefers racing cars to a college education adjust to his family boring small-businessman father (Gene Hackman) suddenly broadening a gun and speaking bad German and bad French. The poor kid must stand about, jaw agape, saying, "You speak French?" "You carry a gun?" "You killed people!" while armies of trained assassins converge on them. Mother (Gayle Hunnicutt) who seems to have waited over from another film entirely, perhaps a Bond movie) is on a group tour of Europe when she is kidnapped by forces unknown. The redoubtable Josef Sommer is our man in Paris, whose every suggestion Hackman instantly ignores.

DOONESBURY



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TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 12, 1985

FUTURES AND OPTIONS

Odd Mix of New Contracts
Jams Commodities Markets

By JAMES STERNGLAND

CHICAGO — For a long time, the real battling in the commodities world was between the array of traders and investors who vied for profits in the "pits" on the exchange floors. Today, some of the hottest competition is taking place between the exchanges themselves.

These are years of enormous change and consolidation in the world of futures. Profit margins have been shrinking, volume in many areas has been in a slump and the competitors have become more aggressive than ever. Not only brokers and traders, but exchanges, too, are in a fight for survival.

New products are in the forefront of this battle between the exchanges. The exchanges lob new types of contracts at each other like artillery fire. The competition has in many regards just confused the public, which has been slowly withdrawing from the market. And even some floor traders complain privately that they are being overwhelmed by the plethora of products. But, in the view of the exchanges, the stakes are too high for them to slow down.

"It is kind of a hectic time for the exchanges," acknowledged Gale Burghardt, vice president for financial research at the Chicago Mercantile Exchange. "Before, you had maybe one new contract a year. Now, you can easily have two, three, four or five. It's a little hairy, actually."

The actual number of futures contracts available for trading has only increased to 87 from 79 a decade ago, according to the Futures Industry Association. But about 50 percent of today's products are different from what was around in 1975. And those numbers do not include the increasing number of options contracts. On average, only about one in every five new contracts survives.

The search for product innovation has spawned some pretty unusual ideas. Thomas C. Coleman, director of planning at the Chicago Board of Trade, said that he has received proposals for futures on tinned salmon, wooden railroad ties, insurance, electricity and television advertising time. At the Merc, Mr. Burghardt said some of the odder proposals have been on wine, fine china and even "illicit smokeables."

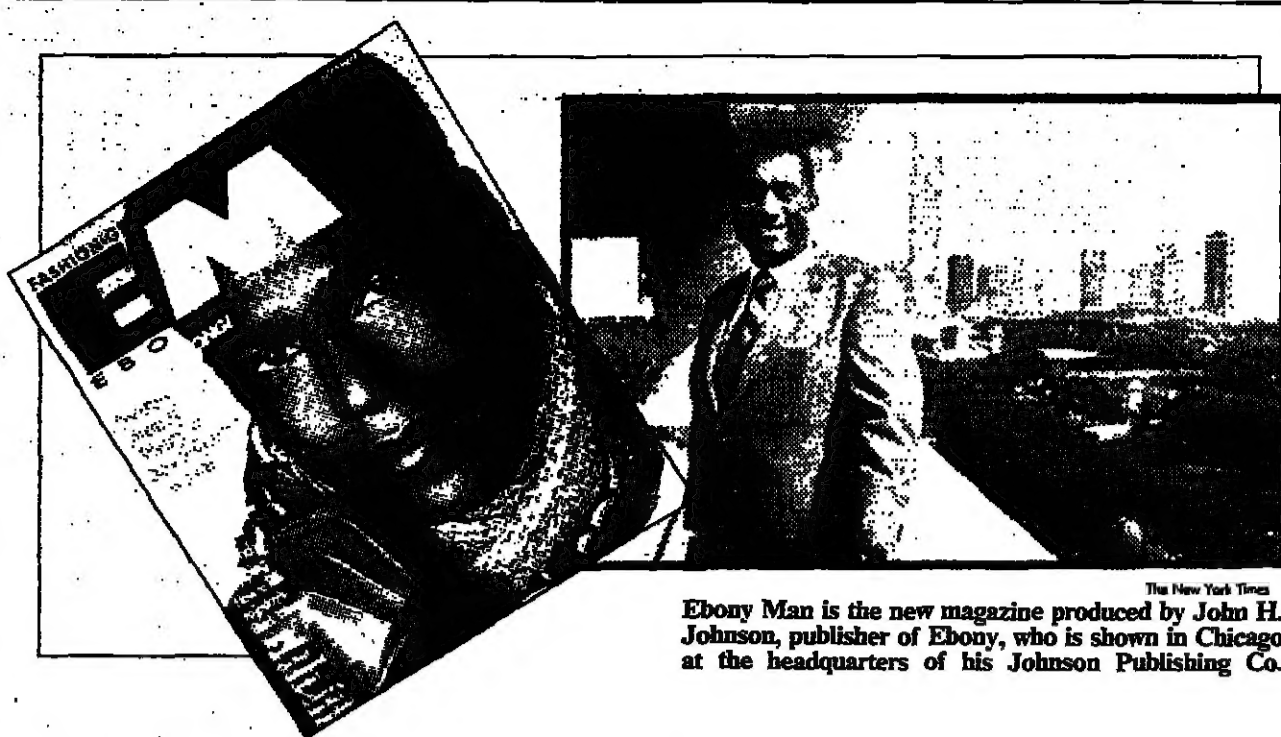
Mr. Coleman emphasized that one should not be too quick to dismiss new suggestions. He acknowledged that he questioned, at first, whether futures on crude oil would fly because there were so many different grades of oil traded, only to find that the futures have found a market.

HE CITED five basic criteria for determining if a futures contract was feasible: There must be a homogenous, or bellwether, unit for trading; an active underlying cash market that is sufficiently big to encourage people to insure against price risk; a high turnover in the cash market; a price volatility in the cash market, and an interest on the part of end users in ordering the product today for future delivery, known as forward contracting.

For example, Mr. Coleman said that a uranium contract had been proposed and rejected for the time being because its price was too controlled by government regulations. Electricity looked

(Continued on Page 14, Col. 1)

The search for product innovation has spawned some pretty unusual ideas.



The new magazine produced by John H. Johnson, publisher of Ebony, who is shown in Chicago at the headquarters of his Johnson Publishing Co.

A Brother Magazine Is Born to Ebony

By Jonathan Hicks

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — John H. Johnson, the 67-year-old founder and chairman of the Johnson Publishing Co., the largest black-owned company in the United States, had long resisted putting out a men's fashion magazine. But he changed his mind last summer, associates say, when he saw the splash made by such publications

as Gentlemen's Quarterly and M. This month, Johnson Publishing's Ebony Man, a slick monthly carrying articles on fashion, fitness and personal finance, is making its debut, in hopes of wooing the growing cadre of upwardly mobile black men. Indeed, research indicates that nearly 22 percent of Esquire readers are black. And Gentlemen's Quarterly says 17 percent of its readers are black.

The publication of Ebony Man, the company's first new magazine in a dozen years, is not without risk. Although Johnson long ago established itself as a successful publisher of magazines for the black population — it also puts out Ebony and Jet — industry experts point to a dozen or more magazines aimed at black men in the last decade, most of which survived less than two years. Whether Johnson can attract some of the same readers who have flocked to the other magazines of this genre remains to be seen.

Moreover, Ebony Man is being introduced at a time when the company can ill afford failure. It is already burdened by a renewed foray into television programming as well as by the recent acquisition of two radio properties.

(Continued on Page 14, Col. 6)

EC Challenges Japan's Rules on Alcohol Imports

Agence France-Presse

TOKYO — The European Community is making Japanese imports of alcohol from the EC a test case for its relations with Japan. Laurens Jan Brinkhorst, head of the EC delegation in Tokyo, said Monday.

Last month the EC presented Japan with a plan for changing the system of importing and distributing wines, whiskies and liquors, and what it believes is discrimination against European products.

In the past five years EC alcohol accounted for 0.8 percent to 1.0 percent of the Japanese market.

The EC wants Japan to lower customs rates and alter the tax system. This is a pre-condition for increasing the investment of Euro-

pean alcohol producers in Japan, Mr. Brinkhorst said.

He added that the EC was showing a "political interest" in the alcohol trade policies, which affect six or seven of the 10 EC members. He said the EC hoped for "great benefit for overall relations."

The obstacles to importing alcohol to Japan give protection to a sector where local products are of inferior quality, less competitive and without historical traditions, Mr. Brinkhorst said, referring to an EC study released Monday.

The EC is calling for the end of a Japanese law that enables a drink to be called Japanese wine if it contains a minimum 5 percent of wine produced in Japan.

This is why Japanese producers have 80 percent of their home market, while actually making only 17 percent of the wine sold. The rest is imported in bulk from Argentina, Bulgaria and elsewhere, according to the study.

The EC also wants the end of what it called the "artificial discrimination" of customs duties that are 5.5 to 9.3 times greater for quality bottled wine than for bulk wine.

The EC is also asking for lower tariffs on bottled whisky, which are 6.5 to 7.2 times higher than in Europe.

The EC also wants changes in alcohol taxation. Japanese taxation is based on the product's price rather than on volume as in many other

countries. This penalizes quality European sales, the EC believes. A European expert who contributed to the study said the retail price of Scotch whisky could drop by half in Japan if the tax structure were changed.

Mr. Brinkhorst said the EC wants to be consulted during the preparing of tax changes, which are expected by April 1987.

The EC also disputes Japanese labeling of alcohol. The community seeks clarification so that European names are no longer given to Japanese products.

The issue of Japan's alcohol-trade policies is expected to be raised by EC representatives in Tokyo this weekend.

BMW Has Talks About Buying Control of MBB

By Warren Getler

FRANKFURT — Bayerische Motoren Werke, the West German automaker, is negotiating with Bavarian government officials about acquiring a controlling stake in Messerschmitt-Bölkow-Blohm, the country's leading aerospace concern, Bavarian officials said Monday. The Bavarian state government itself has a large stake — about 20 percent — in MBB.

A link-up between the two Munich-based companies would be a further step toward consolidating West Germany's automotive and high-technology industries, following last month's apparently successful takeover bid of AEG AG, the electronics conglomerate, by Daimler-Benz AG, the maker of Mercedes automobiles and trucks.

Bavarian Finance Ministry officials, speaking on the condition that they not be identified, said that there had been serious talks between the ministry and BMW about BMW acquiring a controlling interest in MBB of up to 40 percent. This control would depend on the readiness of several state governments to sell a major part of their large holdings in MBB. Industry observers believe that control of MBB could be obtained in the 30-40-percent shareholding range.

Obtaining a controlling interest in MBB, which is closely held and not listed on a stock exchange, would also depend on the willingness of several corporate shareholders, among them Krupp AG and Thyssen AG, the engineering groups, and two commercial banks, Bayerische Vereinsbank and Dresdner Bank, to sell some or all of their minority holdings in MBB to BMW.

Both Krupp and Thyssen are known in industry circles to be eager to divest themselves of their MBB holdings, which total less than 10 percent, and both commercial banks have indicated that their total 10-percent holding in MBB may be temporary.

Eberhard von Kuenheim, BMW's chairman, had said at a press conference last week that the large governmental stake in MBB

precluded any serious interest in obtaining a shareholding in MBB. Mr. von Kuenheim emphasized that BMW did not want to be a "junior partner" to the government or any other MBB shareholder.

However, sources said Monday that Mr. Kuenheim's comment did not rule out taking a stake in MBB later on, particularly if the state governments indicated a willingness to reduce their stakes, which together total nearly 40 percent of MBB's equity.

Officials in the Bavarian Finance Ministry said that the ministry had informed Mr. Kuenheim that Bavaria was prepared to sell some of its shares in MBB to BMW to improve BMW's chances of obtaining control of MBB. The Bavarian officials said that they were sure the governments of Hamburg and Bremen were also prepared to sell some of their shares in MBB, which is a major defense contractor.

Bavarian Finance ministry officials said Monday that they were

(Continued on Page 11, Col. 4)

Japan's Surplus In Trade Lower

The Associated Press

TOKYO — Japan's trade surplus in October dipped to \$4.4 billion from \$4.55 billion in September, but widened from a surplus of \$3.6 billion a year earlier, the Finance Ministry said Monday.

Overall October exports totaled a record \$16.02 billion, up 7.4 percent from a year earlier, while imports were \$11.61 billion, up 2.6 percent. The previous export record was \$15.9 billion, in December last year.

Japan's exports to the United States climbed 9.2 percent from October 1984, to \$6.03 billion, while imports from the United States rose 1.6 percent, to \$2.32 billion, for a surplus of \$3.71 billion. That was second only to the record \$3.78 billion surplus in September.

Currency Rates

Cross Rates	Nov. 8/11
Amsterdam	2.3625
Brussels (a)	36.25
Frankfurt	2.48
London (b)	1.62
Milano	1.7725
New York (c)	1.00
Paris	6.55
Tokyo	161.5
Zurich	2.158
1 ECU	1.366

Source: Reuters and AP. (a) Commercial bank. (b) Amount needed to buy one pound (£) in U.S. dollars. (c) Units of 100 (¢) in U.S. dollars. Not quoted: A.L.A., not available. (d) To buy one pound: 10.5 Cents.

Other Dollar Values	Nov. 8/11
Canada	0.75
France	6.55
Germany	2.48
Italy	1.7725
Japan	161.5
Netherlands	2.3625
Sweden	4.66
Switzerland	2.158
U.K.	1.62
U.S.	1.00

Source: Reuters and AP. (a) Commercial bank. (b) Amount needed to buy one pound (£) in U.S. dollars. (c) Units of 100 (¢) in U.S. dollars. Not quoted: A.L.A., not available. (d) To buy one pound: 10.5 Cents.

Interest Rates

Eurocurrency Deposits	Nov. 8/11
1 month	4 1/4 - 4 3/4
3 months	4 1/4 - 4 3/4
6 months	4 1/4 - 4 3/4
1 year	4 1/4 - 4 3/4

Source: Reuters and AP. (a) Commercial bank. (b) Amount needed to buy one pound (£) in U.S. dollars. (c) Units of 100 (¢) in U.S. dollars. Not quoted: A.L.A., not available. (d) To buy one pound: 10.5 Cents.

Key Money Rates Nov. 11	Nov. 8/11
Discount Rate	7 1/2
Federal Funds	7 1/2
Prime Rate	9 1/2
Banker's Loan Rate	8 1/2 - 9 1/2
Call Money	7 1/2
3-month Treasury bill	7 1/2
6-month Treasury bill	7 1/2
9-month Treasury bill	7 1/2
1-year Treasury bill	7 1/2

Source: Reuters and AP. (a) Commercial bank. (b) Amount needed to buy one pound (£) in U.S. dollars. (c) Units of 100 (¢) in U.S. dollars. Not quoted: A.L.A., not available. (d) To buy one pound: 10.5 Cents.

U.S. Money Market Rates Nov. 11	Nov. 8/11
Discount Rate	7 1/2
Federal Funds	7 1/2
Prime Rate	9 1/2
Banker's Loan Rate	8 1/2 - 9 1/2
Call Money	7 1/2
3-month Treasury bill	7 1/2
6-month Treasury bill	7 1/2
9-month Treasury bill	7 1/2
1-year Treasury bill	7 1/2

Source: Reuters and AP. (a) Commercial bank. (b) Amount needed to buy one pound (£) in U.S. dollars. (c) Units of 100 (¢) in U.S. dollars. Not quoted: A.L.A., not available. (d) To buy one pound: 10.5 Cents.

Gold	Nov. 11
London	323.00
New York	323.00
Paris	323.00
Zurich	323.00
1 ounce	323.00

Source: Reuters and AP. (a) Commercial bank. (b) Amount needed to buy one pound (£) in U.S. dollars. (c) Units of 100 (¢) in U.S. dollars. Not quoted: A.L.A., not available. (d) To buy one pound: 10.5 Cents.

Markets Closed

Financial markets were closed Monday in France, Singapore, Belgium and Malaysia for holidays. Some Canadian markets were also closed. U.S. government offices and most U.S. banks also shut, and thus there was very light U.S. foreign-exchange and U.S. government securities trading Monday.

Beecham Board Forces Chairman's Resignation

By Bob Hagerty

International Herald Tribune

LONDON — Beecham Group PLC, reporting stagnant profit for the latest six months, said Monday that Sir Ronald Halstead, chairman and chief executive, had resigned under pressure from other directors.

Sir Ronald, 58, had worked for the toilet, drug and food giant for 31 years, but was only named to the top position in mid-1984. His departure followed rumors of discord among directors of Beecham, whose products include Aquafresh

toothpaste, Yardley cosmetics, Horlicks malt drinks and Brylcreem hair dressing.

The company named John W. Robb, 49, a consumer-products expert who has been a director since 1980, as chief executive, and said it would seek a chairman from outside Beecham. In the meantime, Beecham's vice chairman, Lord Keith of Castleacre, is serving as chairman.

Beecham said pretax profit in the six months ended Sept. 30 rose 2.4 percent, to £148.5 million (\$209.3 million), from £145.3 million a year earlier. But the increase was due solely to recent acquisitions of cosmetic and home-improvement businesses.

Net profit edged up just 0.7 percent, to £81.8 million from £81.2 million, although sales jumped 19 percent, to £1.34 billion from £1.12 billion. Earnings per share slipped to 10.86 pence from 11.27 pence, reflecting a larger number of shares outstanding.

On the London Stock Exchange Monday, Beecham shares sank 33 pence, to close at 293 pence.

Lord Keith, a former merchant banker who led a top-management shakeup at STC PLC last summer, said Beecham's board had decided that the company needed "a younger, more dynamic management, and that this dynamism should start at the top."

He said that there was nothing fundamentally wrong with Beecham, but that the company had grown complacent after a long period of growth and failed to seize certain opportunities, which he did not identify.

Analysts were harsher. "This company is in big trouble," said Howard Coates of de Zoete & Bevan, a London stockbrokerage. "It's lost its way." Other analysts said the apparent disarray in top management would not reassure investors, already unhappy with three

(Continued on Page 14, Col. 4)

Lloyd's Chief Steps Down To Aid Study

Reuters

LONDON — Ian Hay Davison, the chief executive and deputy chairman of Lloyd's of London, said Monday that he was resigning to allow for free discussions over proposals to change the role of his position.

A Lloyd's spokesman said his resignation, effective May 11, 1986, had been accepted.

Mr. Hay Davison said his departure would remove an obstacle to discussing possible changes in the chief executive's status, an idea initiated by the 28-member council that is Lloyd's policy-making arm.

Mr. Hay Davison said his resignation also would remove an obstacle to "my freedom to argue for the retention of the position of the chief executive with independent powers without any suggestion of self-interest."

Lloyd's, the world's biggest insurance exchange, has been shaken over the last five years by a series of scandals that fueled a drive for stricter surveillance of its operations. But the spokesman emphasized that Mr. Hay Davison's departure had nothing to do with these events.

Mr. Hay Davison, who was named chief executive in February 1983 at the behest of the Bank of England, said his resignation had been carefully thought out and that it did not signal a major disagreement between himself and Lloyd's.

He had agreed to a term of three to five years when he accepted the post.

Mr. Hay Davison said Monday that his objectives had been to establish a regulatory framework for Lloyd's based on higher standards of disclosure, and to improve the exchange's staffing, organization and management.

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NYSE Most Actives				
Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.
IBM	112.50	111.50	112.00	+0.50
AT&T	102.00	101.00	101.50	+0.50
GE	28.50	28.00	28.25	+0.25
Amgen	115.00	114.00	114.50	+0.50
Amgen	115.00	114.00	114.50	+0.50
Amgen	115.00	114.00	114.50	+0.50
Amgen	115.00	114.00	114.50	+0.50
Amgen	115.00	114.00	114.50	+0.50
Amgen	115.00	114.00	114.50	+0.50
Amgen	115.00	114.00	114.50	+0.50

Dow Jones Averages				
Open	High	Low	Last	Chg.
1000	1005	1000	1002	+2
1000	1005	1000	1002	+2
1000	1005	1000	1002	+2
1000	1005	1000	1002	+2
1000	1005	1000	1002	+2

NYSE Index				
High	Low	Close	Chg.	Vol.
112.50	111.50	112.00	+0.50	1,113,000
112.50	111.50	112.00	+0.50	1,113,000
112.50	111.50	112.00	+0.50	1,113,000
112.50	111.50	112.00	+0.50	1,113,000
112.50	111.50	112.00	+0.50	1,113,000

Monday's NYSE Closing

Vol. at 4 P.M. 126,540,000
Prev. P.M. vol. 114,980,000
Prev. consolidated close 125,253.98

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere.
Via The Associated Press

AMEX Diaries				
Advanced	Declined	Unchanged	Total Issues	Volume
13	10	10	33	1,113,000
13	10	10	33	1,113,000
13	10	10	33	1,113,000
13	10	10	33	1,113,000
13	10	10	33	1,113,000

NASDAQ Index				
Close	Chg.	Vol.	Year Ago	Chg.
202.11	+1.22	2,145,000	202.11	+1.22
202.11	+1.22	2,145,000	202.11	+1.22
202.11	+1.22	2,145,000	202.11	+1.22
202.11	+1.22	2,145,000	202.11	+1.22
202.11	+1.22	2,145,000	202.11	+1.22

AMEX Most Actives				
Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.
1000	1005	1000	1002	+2
1000	1005	1000	1002	+2
1000	1005	1000	1002	+2
1000	1005	1000	1002	+2
1000	1005	1000	1002	+2

Dow Jones Bond Averages				
Close	Chg.	Vol.	Year Ago	Chg.
100.00	+0.10	1,113,000	100.00	+0.10
100.00	+0.10	1,113,000	100.00	+0.10
100.00	+0.10	1,113,000	100.00	+0.10
100.00	+0.10	1,113,000	100.00	+0.10
100.00	+0.10	1,113,000	100.00	+0.10

NYSE Diaries				
Advanced	Declined	Unchanged	Total Issues	Volume
13	10	10	33	1,113,000
13	10	10	33	1,113,000
13	10	10	33	1,113,000
13	10	10	33	1,113,000
13	10	10	33	1,113,000

Odd-Lot Trading in N.Y.				
Buy	Sell	Vol.	Chg.	Vol.
100	100	1,113,000	+0.50	1,113,000
100	100	1,113,000	+0.50	1,113,000
100	100	1,113,000	+0.50	1,113,000
100	100	1,113,000	+0.50	1,113,000
100	100	1,113,000	+0.50	1,113,000

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere.
Via The Associated Press

Standard & Poor's Index				
High	Low	Close	Chg.	Vol.
112.50	111.50	112.00	+0.50	1,113,000
112.50	111.50	112.00	+0.50	1,113,000
112.50	111.50	112.00	+0.50	1,113,000
112.50	111.50	112.00	+0.50	1,113,000
112.50	111.50	112.00	+0.50	1,113,000

AMEX Sales				
4 P.M. volume	Prev. 4 P.M. volume	Prev. cons. volume	Year Ago	Chg.
1,113,000	1,113,000	1,113,000	1,113,000	+0.50
1,113,000	1,113,000	1,113,000	1,113,000	+0.50
1,113,000	1,113,000	1,113,000	1,113,000	+0.50
1,113,000	1,113,000	1,113,000	1,113,000	+0.50

AMEX Stock Index				
High	Low	Close	Chg.	Vol.
112.50	111.50	112.00	+0.50	1,113,000
112.50	111.50	112.00	+0.50	1,113,000
112.50	111.50	112.00	+0.50	1,113,000
112.50	111.50	112.00	+0.50	1,113,000
112.50	111.50	112.00	+0.50	1,113,000

12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. PE 52 Wks High Low Close Chg.				
AA	112.50	111.50	112.00	+0.50
AA	112.50	111.50	112.00	+0.50
AA	112.50	111.50	112.00	+0.50
AA	112.50	111.50	112.00	+0.50
AA	112.50	111.50	112.00	+0.50

Dow Index Jumps 27.52 Points

United Press International

NEW YORK — The stock market rose sharply Monday as both the Dow Jones industrial average and broader market indexes smashed through records. The Dow rose 27.52 points, to 1,431.88, its largest one-day gain since Jan. 21, 1985.

The New York Stock Exchange index rose 1.85 to an all-time high of 113.82 and Standard & Poor's 500-stock index increased 3.57 to a record high of 197.29. The price of an average share jumped 58 cents.

Advances outpaced declines 1,193-426 among the 2,006 issues traded and Big Board volume rose to 126.5 million shares from 114.9 million Friday.

Analysts said three investment firm buy programs propelled the market higher. They said the advance was all the more remarkable because the Veterans' Day holiday Monday, which closed the bond market and some banks, was expected to keep activity fairly subdued.

"Lower interest rates, improved business prospects and awareness that there are some cheap stocks available have made people decide to invest," said George Pirrore of Dreyfus Corp.

"The Dow could sail through 1,330 or 1,340 or experience a minor pullback at that level," he said. The latter case would afford people another buying opportunity, he said.

Philip Roth, a technical analyst at E.F. Hutton, said the market in the short-term is moderately overbought. About 3,000 issues have made net advances over the last 10 days, he said.

He said the market is likely to have a brief setback sometime this week before moving higher again next week but that the Dow could rise to between 1,440 and 1,450 by year-end.

Sears, Roebuck was the most active NYSE-listed issue, up 1/4 to 36 1/4. IBM followed, jumping 1/4 to 112 1/4.

Potlatch was third, falling 3/4 to 39 1/4. The company's board rejected a \$45-a-share offer by the Belzberg family and approved a buyback of up to 20 percent of its shares. Last week Potlatch rose 6 points.

Other actively traded blue chips climbed. Westinghouse added 1 to 44. Goodyear 1/4 to 28. AT&T 1/4 to 101 1/4. General Electric 1/4 to 62 1/4 and General Motors 1/4 to 68 1/4.

Financial and insurance issues strengthened. Merrill Lynch rose 1 to 41. Citicorp added 1 to 44 1/4. First Boston jumped 3/4 to 45 1/4 and Federal National Mortgage Association edged up 1/4 to 24 1/4. Marsh and McLennan was up 1/4 to 79 1/4 and General Re was up 3/4 to 99.

Among pharmaceuticals, Merck added 3/4 to 121 1/4. Eli Lilly and Squibb were all up.

In food stocks, General Mills rose 3/4 to 68. Kellogg added 2 1/4 to 71 1/4 and Heinz rose 2 1/4 to 30 1/4.

Walt Disney added 3 to 96. It reported fourth-quarter net of \$53.7 million, or \$1.60 a share, compared with a loss of \$64 million a year ago.

Prices were higher in active trading of American Stock Exchange issues.

Home Group led the Amex followers, easing 1/4 to 24 1/4. Dome Petroleum followed, unchanged at 2. Damsco Oil was third, softening 1/4 to 3 1/4.

12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. PE 52 Wks High Low Close Chg.				
AA	112.50	111.50	112.00	+0.50
AA	112.50	111.50	112.00	+0.50
AA	112.50	111.50	112.00	+0.50
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Malaysian Metals Firm Suspends LME Dealings

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

LONDON — MMC Metals, one of 27 floor dealers in tin, suspended all dealings on the London Metal Exchange on Monday, throwing London's metals markets into further turmoil.

The company is owned by the Malaysian Mining Corp., one of the world's biggest producers of tin — and the announcement prompted speculation that Malaysia may withdraw support for the International Tin Council, the 22-member body that governs tin prices.

MMC Metals was established in 1983. Before that, Malaysia used existing dealers for trading. The company has been mainly active in tin and is believed to have acted Monday to protest the LME's decision to reopen tin trading Nov. 18.

Trade sources pointed to the LME "bug-of-war" between those LME members who want an early resumption of tin trading and those with a heavy exposure in tin, such as MMC Metals, and who want to wait for positive signals from the ITC.

The crisis was ignited Oct. 24 when the ITC announced that it no longer had the money to prop up tin prices and blamed overproduction by non-council members such as China, Bolivia and Brazil.

The LME suspended trading that day and the Kuala Lumpur Tin Market, the second largest in the world, followed on Oct. 25. The ITC's debts are estimated at about \$600 million (\$840 million) and the council has scheduled a new meeting on the problems for Thursday.

In La Paz on Monday, the mining minister, Simforoso Cabrera, said that Bolivia's major tin mines have been ordered to reduce output. The country's planning minister, Guillermo Bedregal, said that the trading crisis and collapse in tin prices threatened to plunge Bolivia into "a tremendous depression."

Meanwhile in Kuala Lumpur, a leading mine official said that many small Malaysian tin mines have been forced to close or scale down operations.

How See Tong, president of the Perak Chinese Miners Association, said that no figures on actual mine closures would be available until the Mines Department completes its monthly census at the end of November.

Malaysia had 449 mines in operation at the end of last year.

(Reuters, AFP, UPI)

Notice of Redemption

Transamerica Overseas Finance Corporation N.V.

8 1/2% Guaranteed Sinking Fund Debentures Due 1986

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that, pursuant to the provisions of the Fiscal Agency Agreement dated as of December 1, 1971, under which the above-designated Debentures are issued, \$1,876,000 aggregate principal amount of such Debentures of the following distinctive numbers have been selected for redemption on December 1, 1985 at the redemption price of 100 percent of the principal amount thereof, plus accrued interest to the date of redemption. On or after the redemption date, interest on such Debentures will cease to accrue.

1,000 COUPON DEBENTURES	
M1 1081 3351 4915 8087 8778	9882 10185 10658 12006 13231
4 1086 3352 4916 8088 8779	9883 10186 10659 12007 13232
10 1089 3353 4917 8089 8780	9884 10187 10660 12008 13233
16 1090 3354 4918 8090 8781	9885 10188 10661 12009 13234
22 1091 3355 4919 8091 8782	9886 10189 10662 12010 13235
28 1092 3356 4920 8092 8783	9887 10190 10663 12011 13236
34 1093 3357 4921 8093 8784	9888 10191 10664 12012 13237
40 1094 3358 4922 8094 8785	9889 10192 10665 12013 13238
46 1095 3359 4923 8095 8786	9890 10193 10666 12014 13239
52 1096 3360 4924 8096 8787	9891 10194 10667 12015 13240
58 1097 3361 4925 8097 8788	9892 10195 10668 12016 13241
64 1098 3362 4926 8098 8789	9893 10196 10669 12017 13242
70 1099 3363 4927 8099 8790	9894 10197 10670 12018 13243
76 1100 3364 4928 8100 8791	9895 10198 10671 12019 13244
82 1101 3365 4929 8101 8792	9896 10199 10672 12020 13245
88 1102 3366 4930 8102 8793	9897 10200 10673 12021 13246
94 1103 3367 4931 8103 8794	9898 10201 10674 12022 13247
100 1104 3368 4932 8104 8795	9899 10202 10675 12023 13248
106 1105 3369 4933 8105 8796	9900 10203 10676 12024 13249
112 1106 3370 4934 8106 8797	9901 10204 10677 12025 13250
118 1107 3371 4935 8107 8798	9902 10205 10678 12026 13251
124 1108 3372 4936 8108 8799	9903 10206 10679 12027 13252
130 1109 3373 4937 8109 8800	9904 10207 10680 12028 13253
136 1110 3374 4938 8110 8801	9905 10208 10681 12029 13254
142 1111 3375 4939 8111 8802	9906 10209 10682 12030 13255
148 1112 3376 4940 8112 8803	9907 10210 10683 12031 13256
154 1113 3377 4941 8113 8804	9908 10211 10684 12032 13257
160 1114 3378 4942 8114 8805	9909 10212 10685 12033 13258
166 1115 3379 4943 8115 8806	9910 10213 10686 12034 13259
172 1116 3380 4944 8116 8807	9911 10214 10687 12035 13260
178 1117 3381 4945 8117 8808	9912 10215 10688 12036 13261
184 1118 3382 4946 8118 8809	9913 10216 10689 12037 13262
190 1119 3383 4947 8119 8810	9914 10217 10690 12038 13263
196 1120 3384 4948 8120 8811	9915 10218 10691 12039 13264
202 1121 3385 4949 8121 8812	9916 10219 10692 12040 13265
208 1122 3386 4950 8122 8813	9917 10220 10693 12041 13266
214 1123 3387 4951 8123 8814	9918 10221 10694 12042 13267
220 1124 3388 4952 8124 8815	9919 10222 10695 12043 13268
226 1125 3389 4953 8125 8816	9920 10223 10696 12044 13269
232 1126 3390 4954 8126 8817	9921 10224 10697 12045 13270
238 1127 3391 4955 8127 8818	9922 10225 10698 12046 13271
244 1128 3392 4956 8128 8819	9923 10226 10699 12047 13272
250 1129 3393 4957 8129 8820	9924 10227 10700 12048 13273
256 1130 3394 4958 8130 8821	9925 10228 10701 12049 13274
262 1131 3395 4959 8131 8822	9926 10229 10702 12050 13275
268 1132 3396 4960 8132 8823	9927 10230 10703 12051 13276
274 1133 3397 4961 8133 8824	9928 10231 10704 12052 13277
280 1134 3398 4962 8134 8825	9929 10232 10705 12053 13278
286 1135 3399 4963 8135 8826	9930 10233 10706 12054 13279
292 1136 3400 4964 8136 8827	9931 10234 10707 12055 13280
298 1137 3401 4965 8137 8828	9932 10235 10708 12056 13281
304 1138 3402 4966 8138 8829	9933 10236 10709 12057 13282
310 1139 3403 4967 8139 8830	9934 10237 10710 12058 13283
316 1140 3404 4968 8140 8831	9935 10238 10711 12059 13284
322 1141 3405 4969 8141 8832	9936 10239 10712 12060 13285
328 1142 3406 4970 8142 8833	9937 10240 10713 12061 13286
334 1143 3407 4971 8143 8834	9938 10241 10714 12062 13287
340 1144 3408 4972 8144 8835	9939 10242 10715 12063 13288
346 1145 3409 4973 8145 8836	9940 10243 10716 12064 13289
352 1146 3410 4974 8146 8837	9941 10244 10717 12065 13290
358 1147 3411 4975 8147 8838	9942 10245 10718 12066 13291
364 1148 3412 4976 8148 8839	9943 10246 10719 12067 13292
370 1149 3413 4977 8149 8840	9944 10247 10720 12068 13293
376 1150 3414 4978 8150 8841	9945 10248 10721 12069 13294
382 1151 3415 4979 8151 8842	9946 10249 10722 12070 13295
388 1152 3416 4980 8152 8843	9947 10250 10723 12071 13296
394 1153 3417 4981 8153 8844	9948 10251 10724 12072 13297
400 1154 3418 4982 8154 8845	9949 10252 10725 12073 13298
406 1155 3419 4983 8155 8846	9950 10253 10726 12074 13299
412 1156 3420 4984 8156 8847	9951 10254 10727 12075 13300
418 1157 3421 4985 8157 8848	9952 10255 10728 12076 13301
424 1158 3422 4986 8158 8849	9953 10256 10729 12077 13302
430 1159 3423 4987 8159 8850	9954 10257 10730 12078 13303
436 1160 3424 4988 8160 8851	9955 10258 10731 12079 13304
442 1161 3425 4989 8161 8852	9956 10259 10732 12080 13305
448 1162 3426 4990 8162 8853	9957 10260 10733 12081 13306
454 1163 3427 4991 8163 8854	9958 10261 10734 12082 13307
460 1164 3428 4992 8164 8855	9959 10262 10735 12083 13308
466 1165 3429 4993 8165 8856	9960 10263 10736 12084 13309
472 1166 3430 4994 8166 8857	9961 10264 10737 12085 13310
478 1167 3431 4995 8167 8858	9962 10265 10738 12086 13311
484 1168 3432 4996 8168 8859	9963 10266 10739 12087 13312
490 1169 3433 4997 8169 8860	9964 10267 10740 12088 13313
496 1170 3434 4998 8170 8861	9965 10268 10741 12089 13314
502 1171 3435 4999 8171 8862	9966 10269 10742 12090 13315
508 1172 3436 5000 8172 8863	9967 10270 10743 12091 13316
514 1173 3437 5001 8173 8864	9968 10271 10744 12092 13317
520 1174 3438 5002 8174 8865	9969 10272 10745 12093 13318
526 1175 3439 5003 8175 8866	9970 10273 10746 12094 13319
532 1176 3440 5004 8176 8867	9971 10274 10747 12095 13320
538 1177 3441 5005 8177 8868	9972 10275 10748 12096 13321
544 1178 3442 5006 8178 8869	9973 10276 10749 12097 13322
550 1179 3443 5007 8179 8870	9974 10277 10750 12098 13323
556 1180 3444 5008 8180 8871	9975 10278 10751 12099 13324
562 1181 3445 5009 8181 8872	9976 10279 10752 12100 13325
568 1182 3446 5010 8182 8873	9977 10280 10753 12101 13326
574 1183 3447 5011 8183 8874	9978 10281 10754 12102 13327
580 1184 3448 5012 8184 8875	9979 10282 10755 12103 13328
586 1185 3449 5013 8185 8876	9980 10283 10756 12104 13329
592 1186 3450 5014 8186 8877	9981 10284 10757 12105 13330
598 1187 3451 5015 8187 8878	9982 10285 10758 12106 13331
604 1188 3452 5016 8188 8879	9983 10286 10759 12107 13332
610 1189 3453 5017 8189 8880	9984 10287 10760 12108 13333
616 1190 3454 5018 8190 8881	9985 10288 10761 12109 13334
622 1191 3455 5019 8191 8882	9986 10289 10762 12110 13335
628 1192 3456 5020 8192 8883	9987 10290 10763 12111 13336
634 1193 3457 5021 8193 8884	9988 10291 10764 12112 13337
640 1194 3458 5022 8194 8885	9989 10292 10765 12113 13338
646 1195 3459 5023 8195 8886	9990 10293 10766 12114 13339
652 1196 3460 5024 8196 8887	9991 10294 10767 12115 13340
658 1197 3461 5025 8197 8888	9992 10295 10768 12116 13341
664 1198 3462 5026 8198 8889	9993 10296 10769 12117 13342
670 1199 3463 5027 8199 8890	9994 10297 10770 12118 13343
676 1200 3464 5028 8200 8891	9995 10298 10771 12119 13344
682 1201 3465 5029 8201 8892	9996 10299 10772 12120 13345
688 1202 3466 5030 8202 8893	9997 10300 10773 12121 13346
694 1203 3467 5031 8203 8894	9998 10301 10774 12122 13347
700 1204 3468 5032 8204 8895	9999 10302 10775 12123 13348
706 1205 3469 5033 8205 8896	10000 10303 10776 12124 13349

The Debentures specified above are to be redeemed for the Sinking Fund at the Corporate Trust Office of Citibank, N.A., 111 Wall Street, Corporate Trust Services, 5th Floor, in the Borough of Manhattan, the City of New York or, subject to any laws and regulations applicable thereto, at the main offices of Citibank, N.A. in London (Citibank House) and Frankfurt/Main, the main office of Amsterdam-Rotterdam Bank, N.V. in Amsterdam, the main office of Societe Generale de Banque S.A. in Brussels, the main office of Banca d'America e d'Italia in Milan, the main offices of Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas and Compagnie Europeenne de Banque in Paris, and the main office of Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas pour le Grand Duché de Luxembourg in Luxembourg. Payments by offices outside New York City will be made by a United States dollar check drawn on a bank in New York City or by a transfer to a United States dollar account maintained by the payee with a bank in New York City, on December 2, 1985. Payment of the redemption price will be made upon presentation and surrender of such Debentures with all coupons appertaining thereto maturing after the date fixed for redemption.

Coupons due December 1, 1985 should be detached and presented for payment in the usual manner.

For TRANSAMERICA OVERSEAS FINANCE CORPORATION N.V.

By: CITIBANK, N.A. Fiscal Agent

November 4, 1985

Notice
Withholding of 20% of gross redemption proceeds may be required by the Interest and Dividend Tax Compliance Act of 1983 unless the Paying Agent has the correct tax identification number (social security or employer identification number) of the Payee. Please furnish a properly completed Form W-9 or equivalent when presenting your securities.

Japanese Industry Responding to Effects of a Lower Dollar

By John Burgess
Washington Post Service

TOKYO — The mammoth electronics producer Toshiba Corp. has told employees to turn off office lights during the lunch break. C. Itoh & Co., one of Japan's big trading houses, is dragging its feet in signing new contracts. Hi-yashi Ceramics Inc. is preparing to petition the government for financial aid.

The strong dollar that helped power Japan's export surge of the past year and a half is gone for the time being. Its departure has had only minor effect to date on balance sheets here, but corporate managers are planning seriously for the possibility that it will not be returning soon.

Japan has had four bouts with a cheap dollar since the world shifted to a floating-rate currency system in 1973. Through each it has managed to prosper, albeit with some dislocations, and there is little reason to expect that things will be different for the fifth.

The dollar's latest decline began in late September, after the so-called Group of Five — the United States, Japan, Britain, West Germany and France — agreed to devalue it down with coordinated intervention in the foreign exchange markets. The dollar's buying about 240 yen when the campaign began;

last week it plunged to a five-year low of 202 yen.

A low dollar means that Japanese products tend to become more expensive for Americans and U.S. products cheaper for Japanese consumers. Japanese and U.S. officials hope that this will result in a galloping trade imbalance between the two countries, which estimates say may reach \$50 billion in Japan's favor this year.

To do that, however, the dollar must stay low and whether it will is anybody's guess. The five governments have vowed to keep up pressure in the markets, but skeptics say that long-term changes will require cuts in what are seen as fundamental causes of the strong dollar — U.S. interest rates and the federal government deficit.

Even if the U.S. currency does stay low, economists here predict, impact will not be seen in this fiscal year, which ends March 31, predicts Kyoto Kitamura, a deputy vice minister at the Ministry of Finance. "They will begin in the following one."

The red figures' rate of growth might slow this year. But according to the Japan Economic Journal, the country's premier financial newspaper, a conservative forecast shows that if the dollar stabilizes at

210 yen, an annual fall in the surplus will not be seen until the year beginning April 1987.

Delays occur because goods can take six months or more to flow through the pipeline of international trade. Video cassette recorders ordered when old rates were in effect may not reach their destination until well into next year. And once Japanese manufacturers raise their prices to compensate for the new exchange rates, the market will need time to react and start buying less.

Mr. Kitamura says that the government's "highest priority" is to keep the yen strong. But this effort toward international goodwill has plunged companies here into a bewildering new financial maze. "We are changing all our assumptions," says a high-level executive at C. Itoh & Co., where negotiations for many purchase and sale contracts have been frozen pending stabilization of the exchange markets.

Major exporters were not caught cold when the dollar began its plunge, however. Some, like C. Itoh, say they have turned some short-term profits with shrewd dealing as it slid. Longer-term protection has come through a skill learned years ago, smoothing out currency rate peaks and valleys with forward contracts from foreign exchange markets.

Impact has come much more swiftly to smaller export industries, where financial planning tends to be less sophisticated and the pipeline faster flowing. Japan's porcelain industry, which has exports of around \$1 billion a year, is badly squeezed already, says Akira Nishimura, managing director of the Japan Pottery Manufacturers' Federation. "Buyers are coming to Japan, but they won't sign contracts," he says.

Another group already feeling hurt are foreign tourists. Overnight, Japan has gone from being just expensive to being very expensive. Hotel rooms cost 15 percent

more than they did two months ago. "Those who pay by cash often express surprise at the rate," says a spokesman for Tokyo's New Otani Hotel.

The vulnerability of each company is different. In the coming months, as protection by currency futures tapers off, Japanese exporters will face tough choices. "In January or February, we'll decide whether to raise prices," says Sony's managing director, Tsutsumi Iizuka. "It's too early now."

Cutting costs is a third option open to everyone. The low dollar, in fact, could inject new efficiency into industries which have grown

flabby on easy profits overseas. Auto manufacturing executives, in particular, feel that the quick money made in the United States has caused a dangerous fall in competitive nerve.

"We are asking our factories to cope with the possibility of a 210-yen dollar in the coming year," says Mr. Iizuka of Sony. Toshiba reports it is trying to save \$25 million by March 31 on business travel, office supplies and communications and other savings. "We think mental pressure is important," says a Toshiba spokesman. "So we're telling people, let's turn off the lights at lunch when we're not working."

Control Data Plans to Sell Some Operations to Xidex

CHICAGO — Control Data Corp. said Monday that it had reached preliminary agreement to sell key parts of its business-products group and its mini-micro systems to Xidex Corp. for between \$55 million and \$75 million.

The businesses to be sold are in Control Data's Peripheral Products Co. They had about \$200 million in sales in the last year, a spokesman said.

A final agreement on the transaction should be concluded by mid-December, the Control Data spokesman said.

Control Data, based in Minneapolis, reported a loss of \$255.6 million in the third quarter ended

Sept. 30, including a \$153.8-million special charge associated with the expected divestiture of the business-products operation.

This operation makes and sells computer disk packs, computer tapes and flexible diskettes. It has a flexible-media manufacturing plant in Omaha, Nebraska, with other plants in Britain and Australia. About 2,000 Control Data employees will be affected by the transaction, more than 1,000 of them outside the United States.

Xidex, based in Mountain View, California, makes flexible magnetic disks, flexible disk drives and accessories. It had sales of \$178.2 million in 1984.

(Reuters, AP)

American Airlines Offers Holiday Fares

NEW YORK — American Airlines announced on Monday a "48-hour Thanksgiving special," slashing regular coach fares by up to 85 percent to lure impulse travelers who otherwise would stay home during the four-day U.S. holiday.

The fares — offered on flights from Thanksgiving day, Nov. 28, through noon Nov. 30 — are \$29 for trips of 800 miles (808 kilometers) or less, \$49 for flights of 801 to 1,500 miles, and \$79 for flights of more than 1,500 miles, said Mike W. Gunn, American's senior vice president-passenger marketing. Reservations must be made by Nov. 26.

BUSINESS ROUNDUP

Major Changes Planned At Omega Watch Unit

BIENNE, Switzerland — Omega, the troubled division of Swatch, is to be restructured after a string of losses this decade, its owners announced Monday.

The product range is to be reduced, the work force cut by more than half and new marketing strategies introduced in a bid to put Omega back into profit by 1987.

Ernst Thomke, vice president of Société Suisse de Microélectronique et d'Horlogerie, whose other brands include Swatch, Tissot, ETA and Longines, said at a news conference that Omega had suffered from rising costs, overex-

posed product line and lack of new ideas.

He called Omega's plight a "classic picture of the Swiss watch industry with all the consequences."

The division's operating losses were around 30.7 million Swiss francs (\$14.3 million) last year.

Pierre Arnold, chief executive of SMH, said the Swiss industry had made great strides since competition from Japanese producers forced a 600-million-franc takeover by Swiss banks in 1983.

Now back in private hands, the SMH group could expect to more than double its profit to 86.5 million francs in 1985, he said.

The low-priced, fashionable Swatch had been a success, but the medium to higher-priced watches were still losing market share to the Japanese, Mr. Thomke said.

He said Omega could no longer let other companies, especially U.S. manufacturers, put their names on Omega watches. He added that Omega was looking at an integrated mechanism and case, adoption of which could halve output costs.

BA Expecting Fall in Annual Operating Profit

HONG KONG — British Airways PLC expects operating profit for 1985-86 to be slightly below last year's £203 million (\$431 million) as a result of foreign-exchange translations and the grounding of aircraft for inspection, its chief executive said Monday in Hong Kong.

The executive, Colin Marshall, said net profit in the fiscal year ending next March 31 would be about equal to the £202 million of 1984-85, which excluded extraordinary items. Net profit will be aided by foreign-exchange translations on the company's loans and assets.

Operating profit is earnings before tax and interest charges.

Other airline officials said results were hurt by the strength of the pound, the temporary grounding of BA's fleet of Boeing 737s after a fire aboard a 737 in August in which 35 passengers died, and a mechanical problem with a Lockheed L-1011 TriStar.

Mr. Marshall said BA expected a fuel-price increase soon.

Lucas to Raise £89.4 Million

LONDON — Lucas Industries PLC said Monday that it plans to raise about £89.4 million (\$127.2 million) through an underwritten rights issue. Lucas also reported pretax profit of £57.8 million for the financial year ended July 31, up 77 percent from the previous year.

The increase in profit was greater than forecast — brokers had been expecting pretax profit of about £53 million — and Lucas Industries shares were last quoted Monday at 463 pence, up 15 pence since Friday.

The rights issue will be on the basis of one new ordinary share for every four existing ordinary shares and three new ordinary shares for every eight redeemable preference shares at 365 pence per new ordinary share. The new shares will not receive the final dividend of 8.4 pence per share for 1984-85, Lucas said.

Airline Created By Abu Dhabi

ABU DHABI — A new commercial airline, Abu Dhabi Airline Co., has been created to fly helicopters and fixed-wing craft on routes inside and outside the United Arab Emirates, the official UAE news agency, WAM, said Monday.

Abu Dhabi created the airline from the publicly held Abu Dhabi Helicopter Co., with capital of 200 million dirhams (\$54.5 million), of which 90 million dirhams will be paid up, WAM said. Sheikh Khalifa bin Zaid al-Nahyan decreed the name change and boosted the capital from 60 million dirhams to \$166 million.

Abu Dhabi Helicopters, formed in 1976, operates a fleet of 33 Bell Textron helicopters, mainly on charter to oil companies. It has no scheduled passenger service. Abu Dhabi is a shareholder in the regional airline Gulf Air, also owned by the governments of Bahrain, Oman and Qatar.

Disney Posts Record Results For 4th Quarter, Fiscal Year

BURBANK, California — Walt Disney Productions said Monday that its revenues and net income for the fourth quarter and year ended Sept. 30 were the highest in its corporate history.

The entertainment and land-development concern said its earnings for the fourth quarter totaled \$53.7 million, or \$1.60 per share, on revenues of \$590.5 million, versus a loss of \$60 million on revenues of \$463.2 a year earlier.

For the year, earnings rose 77.4 percent from a year earlier, to \$173.5 million, or \$5.15 per share, from \$97.8 million, or \$2.73 a share. Revenues rose to \$2 billion from \$1.66 billion.

Last year's figures include a \$166-million writedown in the value of some of Disney's movies and other properties, as well as a \$76.1-million one-time gain from tax credits and an accounting change.

Before those items, Disney showed gains of \$22.1 million, or 65 cents per share, in its 1984 fourth quarter and \$107.8 million for the full year.

U.K. Retail Sales Off 1.2%

LONDON — U.K. retail sales fell a seasonally adjusted and provisional 1.2 percent in October after a 1.4-percent fall in September, the Department of Trade and Industry said Monday. Many analysts had expected a rise of between 0.5 percent and 1 percent.

COMPANY NOTES

Allied Mills Ltd.'s shares were traded again Monday on the Australian stock exchanges. Trading was suspended last week by the National Companies and Securities Commission, which instructed the concern to seek independent advice on Fielder Gillespie Davis Ltd.'s proposed bid for Allied and Goodman Group Ltd.

Amoco Corp. said it will sign a contract Tuesday with China National Offshore Oil Corp. to look for oil off China's southeast coast, its first operation in China.

Australian & New Zealand Banking Group Ltd. said it received approval from Japan's Ministry of Finance to convert the Tokyo branch of its subsidiary, Grindlays Bank PLC, to a full ANZ branch.

British Caledonian said it plans to launch nonstop services between London's Gatwick airport and Tokyo and Seoul in the summer of 1987. The airline said it takes a license application Wednesday to a public hearing of the Civil Aviation Authority.

Deutsche Bank AG plans to open a Japanese unit of one of its securities business subsidiaries, Japanese Finance Minister, officials said. The ministry recently agreed to allow foreign banks with branches in Japan to begin securities operations through subsidiary companies in which they have less than half ownership.

Ford Aerospace Communication Corp. of California has signed a \$70-million contract to provide India with an Insat-1D satellite for telecommunications and weather forecasting, government officials in New Delhi said.

Jaguar PLC said its world sales reached a record 3,976 in October, a 40-percent increase from October 1984. During the first 10 months of 1985, Jaguar said it sold 30,974 cars, a 13-percent gain from the like 1984 period.

Pakistan International Airlines Corp. said it had purchased a second-hand Airbus from a Hagag Lloyd AG, a European charter service. The PIA spokesman did not disclose a price, but aircraft dealers estimated the price at around \$25 million.

Union Bank of Switzerland will be listed in the foreign section of the Tokyo Stock Exchange in late December, the exchange said Monday.

Black Men's Magazine Makes Debut

(Continued from Page 9)

Furthermore, the new publication comes at a time when advertising revenue from Jet, a pocket-sized weekly news magazine, has remained flat, and follows the closing of last month of Ebony Jr., the company's 12-year-old magazine for children, because of declining circulation.

Mr. Johnson believes Ebony Man can succeed despite the failures of similar magazines. He said those publications lacked the deep pockets necessary to publish long enough to become a fixture on the newsstands, develop wide circulation and attract advertisers.

"You try to bring a quality and style to a new venture, but many of the others were good, too," Mr. Johnson said. "The difference is that you have to stay out there long enough for people to realize that you're out there and for advertisers to recognize that you're out there to stay."

His own company, he said, has the resources to back the magazine for an extended period and intended to do so for at least five years. That will not be cheap, "I haven't sat down to calculate it, but if I had to guess, I would say we're talking about a million dollars to get it started," Mr. Johnson said. Associates contend that the company has made a \$5-million commitment to the new magazine.

According to Black Enterprise magazine, Johnson Publishing Co., the three largest black-owned U.S. businesses for more than two decades, had revenues of \$138.9 million in 1984.

Although the privately held company declined to comment on its profits, several of its major properties have been faring well. Ebony, its 40-year-old flagship monthly magazine of breezy feature articles for a general black readership, has enjoyed recent increases in advertising pages. Its circulation rose last year to 1.7 million after a decade in

which it had languished at about 1.2 million.

The company also says that two rhythm and blues radio stations it owns, WJPC, an AM station in Chicago, and WLNR, an FM station in suburban Lansing, Illinois, are also operating profitably. It bought WLNR in May and converted it from a news and talk station.

Perhaps its most profitable companies, associates of Mr. Johnson say, is the Fashion Fair line of higher-priced cosmetics, whose revenues are said to have recently outpaced Ebony's.

Forbes magazine placed the 1984 net worth of Mr. Johnson, who began his publishing empire in 1962 with a \$500 loan, at \$160 million, making him the only black on its list of the 400 largest personal fortunes in the United States.

Despite its four decades of success, however, Johnson Publishing now faces challenges on a number of fronts. In Louisville, Kentucky, WLOU, the AM station the company bought three years ago for \$16 million, has new competition that pushed it from first place to sixth in the market in the last two years, causing some impact on revenue.

The plateau in revenues for Jet, the 34-year-old weekly, has also hurt Johnson, since it has been a mainstay of the company. The magazine has been affected by declining liquor advertising.

This year the company reintroduced its Ebony-Jet Showcase, a television program it produces that runs on 65 stations. The program, which features interviews with celebrities, had been withdrawn two years ago. Mr. Johnson said the show lacked "the quality we wanted it to have" and that its "costs went completely out of control." So far, he said, the revamped program has not paid for its cost. "You have to put a lot into it for the show to work," he added, "but it will work."

In addition, Census Bureau figures indicate that the average income for black males employed full time, a prime market for a magazine such as Ebony Man, has more than doubled in the last 10 years, to \$19,267, from \$9,146.

Ebony Man's debut sets it up against MBM, a year-old magazine whose letters stand for Modern Black Men. The magazine, also aimed at an upscale reader, is published by a partnership led by George C. Pryce, a New York entrepreneur, and a former public relations manager at the market for publications aimed at black men was large enough for all to flourish, Johnson said.

Mr. Pryce said, "His magazine is aimed at a younger group and mine is aimed at an older, more upwardly mobile group."

Mr. Johnson is convinced that the market for a product like Ebony Man has developed in the last few years. "I wouldn't have tried this 10 years ago or even five years ago," he said.

New Products Jam Commodities Markets

(Continued from Page 9)

promising at first, but there was no homogenous unit to trade, since electricity rates vary so much between peak and non-peak hours.

Nonetheless, many new contracts are awaiting approval from the regulators, or are in the planning stages. For the Chicago Board of Trade, these include futures on Treasury security repurchase agreements, a kind of short-term loan; futures on zero-coupon notes and bonds; a sub-index on over-the-counter stocks; a ven bond contract, and a London Stock Exchange index. At the Merc, a zero-coupon contract is also planned, as well as a future on the European Currency Unit and other currencies, and an index on Tokyo's stock exchange.

The exchanges had planned the covered walkway since the two new buildings were constructed several years ago. The idea was a natural, since the CBOT had created the CBOE over a decade ago and housed it for a number of years. And many traders hold a dual membership that allows them to trade on both floors.

Relations between the two grew frosty, however, when the youthful

offspring of the venerable Board of Trade began to show its independence and compete. This grew to a head when the footbridge apparently was put on ice about a year ago.

Ray Carmichael, a spokesman for the CBOT, said that last week's meeting involved staff members of the two exchanges, and it was decided to get moving soon on the symbolic and physical link.

Chief Resigns At Beecham

(Continued from Page 9)

and a half years of stagnant earnings.

Beecham's pharmaceutical business, heavily dependent on penicillin, provides about 40 percent of profit, down from two-thirds in the late 1970s, and analysts say the company has failed to find profitable new drugs.

Further trouble has arisen in marketing of consumer products, long considered a strong point. Beecham said, for example, that West German wholesalers had become overstocked on Odoil mouthwash, partly because of marketing errors. In addition, Beecham has had weak performances from cosmetics and home-improvement products.

Despite the recent pace of takeovers of companies with brand-name products, analysts said they believed a bid for Beecham was only a remote possibility. Based on the current share price, the company is valued at about £2.1 billion.

Lord Keith said full-year pretax profit appeared likely to be about even with last year's £306.1 million.

Company Results

Revenue and profits or losses, in millions, are in local currencies unless otherwise indicated.

Britain			
Beecham Group	1985	1984	
Revenue	1,540	1,120	
Profit	1,027.5	42	
Per Share	0.084	0.017	
Lucas Industries			
Revenue	1985	1984	
Revenue	1,540	1,120	
Profit	1,027.5	42	
Per Share	0.084	0.017	
United States			
Clark Equipment	1985	1984	
Revenue	2,250	2,220	
Profit	250	220	
Per Share	0.30	0.27	
9 Months	1985	1984	
Revenue	708.0	652.8	
Profit	98.5	94.9	
Per Share	0.95	0.92	

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Soviet Gym Monopoly Ended

Two Chinese, Romanian, East German Take Titles

By Anne S. Crowley
The Associated Press

MONTREAL — The Soviet Union's monopoly on gold medals at the World Gymnastics Championships ended Sunday, with Tong Fei and Li Ning of China, Daniela Silivas of Romania and Gabriele Fahnrich of East Germany winning titles on the closing day of competition.

But Soviet gymnasts continued their domination of the weeklong event, winning nine of the 30 medals awarded Sunday in addition to the men's and women's team and all-around titles they already owned.

Tong won for his floor exercise and on the high bar, while Silivas scored a perfect 10.0 on the four-inch (10-centimeter) balance beam. Li shared the men's ring title with the Soviet Union's Yuri Korolyov and Fahnrich won easily on the uneven parallel bars.

Korolyov, the all-around champion, also won the vault title and teammate Valentin Mogilynyi took two golds.

Elena Shoushounova and Oksana Omelianchik of the Soviet Union, who tied for the women's all-around title Saturday night, each won one gold, Shoushounova on the vault and Omelianchik, with the second 10 of the day, in the floor exercise.

Fahnrich scored 9.950 on the bars to beat out teammate Dagmar Kersten. The Soviet Union did not have a competitor in this event because of the controversial decision Saturday to pull Irina Barskova and Olga Mostepanova out of the all-around final in favor of Omelianchik and Shoushounova.

If withdrawn from one competition, a gymnast must withdraw from the rest of the meet, and Barskova and Mostepanova were the only Soviet qualifiers on bars.

The only American to qualify for the apparatus final was Sabrina Mar of Monterey, California, who tied for sixth on the vault.

Easterina Szabo of Romania, who won four golds and a silver at the Olympics, managed only two individual silvers at this competition.

Tong, the silver medalist on the high bar at the 1984 Games, started the day's competition by winning the floor exercise, scoring a 9.9 of a possible 10.0.

Mogilynyi scored 9.95 on his pommel horse and parallel bar routines to win those events. On the bars, he tied with East Germany's Sylvio Kroll, who took bronze in the men's all-around, while the Olympic all-around champion, Koji Gushiken of Japan, was third.



Daniela Silivas of Romania flipped up a perfect score of 10 and won the world championships' title on the balance beam.

Montreal, Winnipeg Win in CFL

The Associated Press

MONTREAL — Quarterback Joe Barnes passed for almost 400 yards Sunday and rookie Tony Johns scored touchdowns on runs of 3 and 1 yards as the Montreal Concordes beat the Ottawa Rough Riders, 30-20, in the Canadian Football League's East Division semifinal playoff.

In the West Division semifinal, the Winnipeg Blue Bombers survived six turnovers to defeat the visiting Edmonton Eskimos, 22-15, as the wide receiver James Murphy scored twice.

A crowd of 11,372 — well below expectations — shivered through freezing temperatures in Montreal, but Barnes and his teammates gave the spectators much to cheer in the last 17 minutes when the Concordes broke open a 16-13 game.

They took a 23-13 lead just before the third quarter ended, with Barnes throwing a 20-yard touchdown pass to Nick Araki, his favorite target in the game. Araki shook free from two would-be tacklers to score.

Barnes then engineered a five-play, 63-yard touchdown drive that ended with Johns scoring from the one 3:56 into the fourth quarter. The Montreal quarterback playing in his fifth game since being acquired on Sept. 30 from the Calgary Stampeders, expertly used the screen pass — with one to Johns gaining 23 yards — to move the Concordes down the field.

In Winnipeg, Manitoba, the defending Grey Cup champion Blue Bombers scored their winning points after consecutive turnovers late in the third quarter, when they were trailing by 15-14.

Winnipeg's wide receiver Jeff Boyd fumbled the ball and Edmonton recovered near its goal line, but on the next play the Eskimos' running back Milton Jones fumbled and Winnipeg recovered, then got a touchdown on the next play.

With five minutes left in the game, Winnipeg's defense stopped the Eskimos on a third-and-three gamble at the Bombers' eight-yard line to ensure victory.

The Bombers lost four of six fumbles during a game played in 16-degree (minus 11 Celsius) temperatures and quarterback Tom Clements threw two interceptions. The Eskimos lost two of three fumbles and their rookie quarterback, Damon Allen, who had replaced the injured Matt Dunigan, threw two interceptions.

It was the third year in a row that Winnipeg had played host to Edmonton in the West semifinal and won.

Dolphins' Super-Duper Pass Trumps Jets; Cowboys Win by 6, Chargers in Overtime

By Gerald Eskenazi
New York Times Service

MIAMI — The New York Jets and the Miami Dolphins fought to the end Sunday, a classic struggle between a young team trying to establish itself and a club that has been one of the best in the National Football League for several seasons.

It seemed, with only 66 seconds remaining, that the Jets had ended the Dolphins' dominance of the American Football Conference's Eastern Division. They took a 17-14 lead on a 20-yard touchdown pass into the outstretched arms of Rocky Klier.

But Dan Marino spotted Mark Duper, activated only Saturday, in a one-on-one matchup with the defensive back Bobby Jackson and hit him for a juggled, 50-yard touchdown pass with 41 seconds left that gave the Dolphins to a 21-17 victory.

Duper, playing his first game since breaking a leg two contests into the season, had caught a 60-yard pass for Miami's first touchdown, in the second quarter. He set a club record of 217 yards with eight receptions, helping Miami avoid losing a third straight game for the first time in nine seasons.

The Jets' defense had to battle injuries as well as Marino and his receivers. Kirk Springs, the strong safety, was hurt early and replaced by the rookie Rich Miano. The regular right cornerback, Russell Carter, was sidelined prior to the game with a back injury, another rookie, Kerry Glenn, started.

Pat Leahy, the Jets' kicker, had his problems, too, missing on field goal tries from 41, 37 and 42 yards.

Cowboys 13, Redskins 7: Tony Dorsett tied a team record with his 76th touchdown and Rafael Septien kicked two field goals to keep Dallas tied for first place in the NFC East, United Press International reported from Washington.

Dorsett, a nine-year veteran, scored on a 48-yard pass from Danny White with Dallas leading, 6-0, early in the third period. Dorsett beat the linebacker Monte Coleman, activated off the injured list only Saturday, on a delay play down the middle of the field and tied Bob Hayes' team record.

Joe Theismann, the Redskins' quarterback who threw five interceptions during the defending NFC champions' season-opening 44-14 defeat in Dallas, was only 14-31 passing with three interceptions. He was sacked six times for losses of 52 yards, with the defensive end Jim Jeffcoat getting five sacks to set a team record.

Dallas held the NFL's No. 1 ground game in check, limiting the Redskins to 124 yards rushing.

John Riggins, with his second carry of the game, moved past O.J. Simpson into fourth place on the all-time NFL rushing list. Riggins, who gained 34 yards on seven carries — and had only one in the second half — has 11,261 yards to Simpson's 11,236.

Chargers 40, Raiders 34: Lionel James scored on a 17-yard run 3:44 into overtime to beat Los Angeles in a dramatic game in San Diego. The Associated Press reported.

Dan Fouts, who passed for 436 yards and four touchdowns, quarterbacked the Chargers on a 80-yard drive to the winning touchdown after they got the kickoff to begin the overtime.

In ending a four-year, seven-game losing streak at the hands of the Raiders, the Chargers sent the game into overtime when Fouts threw a 14-yard touchdown pass to the veteran wide receiver Charlie Joiner with 53 seconds left in regulation. That time, the Chargers went 71 yards in less than a minute.

The Raiders had taken a 34-27 lead with 1:49 left as Marc Wilson threw his third touchdown pass, a 34-yarder to Todd Christensen.

Los Angeles did not have an eight-point lead because the Chargers' linebacker Billy Ray Smith had blocked Chris Bah's point-after-kick in the second period.



Tony Peters knocked down a pass intended for the Cowboys' Doug Cosbie, but at game's end it was the Redskins who likely had been knocked out of the playoffs by a 13-7 defeat.

It May Be the U.S. 'Orphan Academy,' But They Still Play Football There

By Charles Hillinger
Los Angeles Times Service

NEW LONDON, Connecticut — High on a hill overlooking the west bank of the Thames River is Cadet Memorial Field, home of the U.S. Coast Guard Academy's football team.

The Coast Guard Academy is one of the U.S. service academies. The best known of these, Army, Navy and Air Force, rank among the powerhouses of collegiate football from time to time.

The Air Force team, for instance, is 10-0 this season, and ranked fifth in the nation. Army is 7-2. Navy is having a tough time at 3-6.

The Coast Guard Academy's team? Many do not even know the academy exists.

There is no national radio or television coverage of the Coast Guard Academy team. There is not even local coverage. And one has to look hard to find a Coast Guard

score listed among the results newspapers publish.

The major academies play such Division I-A teams as Notre Dame, Penn State and one another. Coast Guard Academy, a Division III team, plays such New England teams as Norwich, Rensselaer Polytechnic, Union and Trinity.

The Coast Guard Academy is the smallest of the service academies, with an enrollment of 765 cadets. Even the Merchant Marine Academy at Kings Point, New York, has a four-figure enrollment.

No wonder they call it the orphan academy.

There certainly is no recruiting of football players here, and hardly a year passes when one of the stars turns out to be a cadet who never played in high school.

This year's top receiver, John Rendon, 19, a sophomore from Hudson, New Hampshire, had never

played football in his life before entering the academy.

There are no cheerleaders at the Coast Guard Academy. The freshman class, known collectively as the Swabs, is traditionally assigned by upper classmen to cheer loud and long. Every cadet is required to attend every home game. There is a reason: Not many others show up.

Whenever Coast Guard scores, all the freshmen pour out of the stands and run behind a goal post, where each swab does as many pushups as the home team's score to that point.

Coast Guard has two nicknames, Cadets and Bears. A real live bear was the team's mascot for 58 years — actually, there were 31 bears in that period — until last year, when Connecticut banned the ownership of dangerous wild animals except by zoos and laboratories.

It was just as well. Obje, as the bear was always called — short for objectionable — was forever escaping and raising hell. One year, students from arch rival Norwich University in Northfield, Vermont, kidnapped Obje and began driving north in a van toward Vermont. Obje took exception to that and destroyed the inside of the vehicle.

Long before the students had reached the state line, they phoned the academy, admitted their crime and said they were returning Obje as quickly as possible.

This year, the mascot is a cadet dressed in a bear suit.

Coast Guard finished its season Saturday with a 4-6 record after beating the Marist College Red Foxes of Poughkeepsie, New York. The score was 17-13.

It was a typical season. The last winning year was 1977: in 62 seasons of football, Coast Guard has had 18 winning teams, 36 losers and 8 that broke even.

The coach these days is Bob (Camp) Campiglia, 44. "No way is this like football at the other academies," he readily admitted. He ought to know, since he is in his fourth year as coach and was an assistant for 10 years before that.

"They have their thing, we have ours," he said. "It's a matter of knowing the house you live in. Envious? No. But it would be nice if we were mentioned when people talked about service academies."

SCOREBOARD

Football

Selected U.S. College Conference Standings

ATLANTIC COAST			
Conference	All Games	W	L
Virginia Tech	10-0	10	0
Wake Forest	9-1	9	1
Duke	8-2	8	2
North Carolina	7-3	7	3
Georgia Tech	6-4	6	4
Florida State	5-5	5	5
South Carolina	4-6	4	6
Virginia	3-7	3	7
North Carolina State	2-8	2	8
Wake Forest	1-9	1	9
Georgia Tech	0-10	0	10
BIG EIGHT			
Conference	All Games	W	L
Nebraska	10-0	10	0
Illinois	9-1	9	1
Michigan	8-2	8	2
Ohio State	7-3	7	3
Wisconsin	6-4	6	4
Minnesota	5-5	5	5
Indiana	4-6	4	6
Iowa	3-7	3	7
Northwestern	2-8	2	8
BIG TEN			
Conference	All Games	W	L
Ohio State	10-0	10	0
Michigan	9-1	9	1
Illinois	8-2	8	2
Wisconsin	7-3	7	3
Minnesota	6-4	6	4
Indiana	5-5	5	5
Iowa	4-6	4	6
Northwestern	3-7	3	7
BIG SKY			
Conference	All Games	W	L
Illinois	10-0	10	0
Michigan	9-1	9	1
Wisconsin	8-2	8	2
Minnesota	7-3	7	3
Indiana	6-4	6	4
Iowa	5-5	5	5
Northwestern	4-6	4	6
MID-AMERICAN			
Conference	All Games	W	L
Ohio State	10-0	10	0
Michigan	9-1	9	1
Wisconsin	8-2	8	2
Minnesota	7-3	7	3
Indiana	6-4	6	4
Iowa	5-5	5	5
Northwestern	4-6	4	6

Hockey

NHL Standings

WHL Standings			
Team	W	L	Pts
Philadelphia	12	2	24
Pittsburgh	11	3	22
Washington	10	4	20
NY Rangers	9	5	18
New Jersey	8	6	16
Pittsburgh	7	7	14
Philadelphia	6	8	12
AHL Standings			
Team	W	L	Pts
Philadelphia	12	2	24
Pittsburgh	11	3	22
Washington	10	4	20
NY Rangers	9	5	18
New Jersey	8	6	16
Pittsburgh	7	7	14
Philadelphia	6	8	12

SUNDAY'S RESULTS

Team	Score	Team	Score
Philadelphia	4-1	NY Rangers	3-2
Pittsburgh	3-2	Washington	2-1
Washington	2-1	NY Rangers	1-0
NY Rangers	1-0	Pittsburgh	0-1
Pittsburgh	0-1	Philadelphia	0-2

AMERICAN CONFERENCE

Team	W	L	Pts
Philadelphia	12	2	24
Pittsburgh	11	3	22
Washington	10	4	20
NY Rangers	9	5	18
New Jersey	8	6	16
Pittsburgh	7	7	14
Philadelphia	6	8	12

NATIONAL CONFERENCE

Team	W	L	Pts
Philadelphia	12	2	24
Pittsburgh	11	3	22
Washington	10	4	20
NY Rangers	9	5	18
New Jersey	8	6	16
Pittsburgh	7	7	14
Philadelphia	6	8	12

SUNDAY'S RESULTS

Team	Score	Team	Score
Philadelphia	4-1	NY Rangers	3-2
Pittsburgh	3-2	Washington	2-1
Washington	2-1	NY Rangers	1-0
NY Rangers	1-0	Pittsburgh	0-1
Pittsburgh	0-1	Philadelphia	0-2

MONDAY'S GAME

Team	Score	Team	Score
Philadelphia	4-1	NY Rangers	3-2
Pittsburgh	3-2	Washington	2-1
Washington	2-1	NY Rangers	1-0
NY Rangers	1-0	Pittsburgh	0-1
Pittsburgh	0-1	Philadelphia	0-2

CFL Playoffs

Team	Score	Team	Score
Philadelphia	4-1	NY Rangers	3-2
Pittsburgh	3-2	Washington	2-1
Washington	2-1	NY Rangers	1-0
NY Rangers	1-0	Pittsburgh	0-1
Pittsburgh	0-1	Philadelphia	0-2

DIVISION SEMIFINALS

Team	Score	Team	Score
Philadelphia	4-1	NY Rangers	3-2
Pittsburgh	3-2	Washington	2-1
Washington	2-1	NY Rangers	1-0
NY Rangers	1-0	Pittsburgh	0-1
Pittsburgh	0-1	Philadelphia	0-2

DIVISION CHAMPIONSHIPS

Team	Score	Team	Score
Philadelphia	4-1	NY Rangers	3-2
Pittsburgh	3-2	Washington	2-1
Washington	2-1	NY Rangers	1-0
NY Rangers	1-0	Pittsburgh	0-1
Pittsburgh	0-1	Philadelphia	0-2

GREY CUP

Team	Score	Team	Score
Philadelphia	4-1	NY Rangers	3-2
Pittsburgh	3-2	Washington	2-1
Washington	2-1	NY Rangers	1-0
NY Rangers	1-0	Pittsburgh	0-1
Pittsburgh	0-1	Philadelphia	0-2

Divisional champions, at Montreal

Soccer

WORLD CUP QUALIFYING

Team	Score	Team	Score
Philadelphia	4-1	NY Rangers	3-2
Pittsburgh	3-2	Washington	2-1
Washington	2-1	NY Rangers	1-0
NY Rangers	1-0	Pittsburgh	0-1
Pittsburgh	0-1	Philadelphia	0-2

SPANISH FIRST DIVISION

Team	Score	Team	Score
Philadelphia	4-1	NY Rangers	3-2
Pittsburgh	3-2	Washington	2-1
Washington	2-1	NY Rangers	1-0
NY Rangers	1-0	Pittsburgh	0-1
Pittsburgh	0-1	Philadelphia	0-2

ATLANTIC COAST

Team	Score	Team	Score
Philadelphia	4-1	NY Rangers	3-2
Pittsburgh	3-2	Washington	2-1
Washington	2-1	NY Rangers	1-0
NY Rangers	1-0	Pittsburgh	0-1
Pittsburgh	0-1	Philadelphia	0-2

WHL Standings

Team	W	L	Pts
Philadelphia	12	2	24
Pittsburgh	11	3	22
Washington	10	4	20
NY Rangers	9	5	18
New Jersey	8	6	16
Pittsburgh	7	7	14
Philadelphia	6	8	12

AMERICAN CONFERENCE

Team	W	L	Pts
Philadelphia	12	2	24

